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FIVE ARE SLAIN IN COURTHOUSE

Judge, Lawyer, Sheriff and Two Jurors Shot Down,

AT HILLSVILLE, VIRGINIA, TODAY

By Members of a Notorious Gang of Desperadoes.

When Verdict of Guilty Is Rendered Against Leader of the "Allen Gang," His Pals Rise Up in Seats in Court-Room and Pour Fusillade of Bullets into Court—Murderers Escape to the Hills.

Richmond, Va., March 14.—Rising from their seats just as a verdict of guilty had been pronounced against their leader, twenty members of the notorious "Allen Gang," of Carroll county, today poured a fusillade of rifle and revolver shots at the court in the Hillsville, Virginia courthouse, killing Judge Thornton L. Massie, William M. Foster, the commonwealth attorney, Sheriff L. F. Webb and James Douglass, and one other man whose name has not been learned. The latter two were jurors.

A local desperado named Floyd Allen, leader of the shooting band, had just been found guilty of felony, when his followers carried out a threat they had made to "shoot up the court" if the case went against their chief.

Disorder Reigns.

General disorder broke out following the shooting and in response to an appeal for help, Governor Mann rushed two companies of the state militia to the scene of the quadruple tragedy.

Hillsville is situated high in the mountains and the inhabitants are of the boldest type of sharp-shooting mountaineers.

According to details received here from the scene, several spectators in the court-room were wounded by flying bullets.

Judge Massie was not killed outright, but was so seriously wounded that he died within a few minutes. His body rolled onto the floor of the courthouse before the bench and lay there while the desperadoes poured their deadly bullets over it.

The first advices telling of the shooting were told to Governor Mann in an appeal for help. Owing to the inaccessible position of Hillsville and the absence of any railroad, it was not until several hours after the affray that details of it were received here.

After the five men had been shot to death the members of the gang left the courthouse and took to the mountains. However, many of their friends and relatives paraded the street of the village with exposed weapons, making threats. A posse was organized and started in pursuit of the assailants. According to advices to Adjutant General Sale, of the state militia, none had been caught by the posse. A message received here shortly after noon stated that the assassin had taken refuge in a barn and defied capture. All are heavily armed.

Allen a Bad Man.

Adjutant General Sale was told to hold himself in readiness to go to Hillsville at a moment's notice, as it might be found necessary to declare martial law there.

The only connection between Hillsville and the outside world is a single line telephone. The appeal to Governor Mann was made through this agency.

Floyd Allen, the man on trial, has defied the Carroll county authorities for years. He was known as a bad man and commanded a lawless element of gun fighters, who held the community in a reign of terror.

Judge Massie was one of the most highly-respected residents of the county.

Floyd Allen, the desperado who caused the shooting in the courthouse, is reported to have died at 1 o'clock this afternoon from his injuries, some of the officers having put bullets into his body in the general exchange of shots. This increases the total reported dead to seven.

Offers a Reward.

Richmond, Va., March 14.—Governor Mann this afternoon offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of any of the outlaws who killed five men at Hillsville this afternoon.

Advices received here at 1 o'clock stated that one of the outlaws had been killed by the posse.

Want School Probed.

New York, March 14.—Because a little girl had to read the line, "Oh, tell, what have we here," from the "Merchant of Venice," in the eighth grade of a public school at Flushing, Long Island, the parents of the students have demanded an investigation by the school board.

THREE NEGROES SHOT TO DEATH

Mob Takes Blacks from Officers in South Carolina.

Olar, S. C., March 14.—A coroner's jury is holding an inquest this morning over the bodies of three negroes, who were shot to death by a mob late yesterday afternoon, after being taken from two officers by a mob and shot to death at a bridge. They had confessed to burning the home of J. E. Cook, mayor of Olar.

More than 100 men were in the mob.

Protest Is Made.

Belfast, Ireland, March 14.—A vigorous protest against home rule was made here today at the convention of Irish Methodists which was attended by several thousand people representing all parts of the country.

The Silver Market.

New York, March 14.—Bar silver, 58½; Mexican dollars, 47.

A GREAT CRISIS FACES REPUBLIC

Yuan Will Fight To Hold the City of Peking.

YUN IS MARCHING UPON THE CAPITAL

The Danger to Foreigners in Peking Heightened.

Bulk of Yun's Forces Is Made Up of Mohammedans, Who Are Intense Haters of All Christians—Thousands of Dead Line the Streets of Hong Kong—Arson, Looting and Murder Continue Unabated.

Peking, March 14.—The first great crisis of the new Chinese republic is at hand. President Yuan Shi Kai today notified the foreign legations that unless his envoys are successful in effecting a peace agreement with General Sheng Yun, who is marching upon the capital at the head of an army of 10,000 men from Kan Su province, he will defend the city and resist its surrender to the last.

With turbulence reigning within, provisions and ammunition running low and the loyalty of the bulk of defending troops in doubt, Peking probably would be easy prey for the invaders.

Defense Prepared.

There was extraordinary activity prevalent today among the Chinese soldiers who have remained loyal to Yuan. Cannon were raised to the top of the thirty-foot wall around the Chinese or southern city and stationed sixty yards apart on the broad surface. As the walls are twenty-five feet thick there is no chance of demolition from petards or artillery fire. Long-range guns have been massed about each of the sixteen gates, as the invading army will attack at these strategic points unless the advance is checked.

The dangers to foreigners in the city from a siege is heightened by the fact that the bulk of General *Sheng Yun's army is made up of* Mohammedans, who are intense haters of all Christians.

Yuan has no intention of trying to arm the entire twenty-five miles of walls which surround the two

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MORE ARRESTS MADE IN ERIE MAUSOLEUM CASE

Brother-in-Law of Detective Perkins Held by Police.

Two Others Are Taken into Custody in Pittsburgh and Are Charged with Conspiracy—Postoffice Inspector Gets on the Job.

Erie, Pa., March 14.—The police this morning arrested M. H. Hall, of this city, brother-in-law of Gilbert B. Perkins, charged with taking part in the desecration of the W. L. Scott mausoleum here a year ago last February. County Detective Sullivan and special officers left at the same time for Pittsburgh with warrants for Harry Perkins and James McCain.

The warrant was issued by Alderman Edward Hayes, on information given by John E. Oldfield, United States postoffice inspector, charging conspiracy. The warrant was served by Captain of Police John E. Welsh, whom Oldfield gives the credit for digging up the evidence on which the charge was made.

Word was later received here that Harry Perkins and James McCain are now under arrest in Pittsburgh. They will both be brought to this city and the three given a hearing, before Alderman Hayes.

TRIES TO SLAY KING OF ITALY

Anarchist Shoots Twice at the Italian Ruler.

ASSAILANT BEATEN UP BY ANGRY MOB

Knocked Down and Trampled in the Streets.

Would-Be Assassin Is Rescued by the Police and Hurried to Headquarters, Where the Anarchist Is Put Through a Rigid Examination. King Victor Remains Calm in the Face of Death.

Rome, March 14.—An attempt was made by an anarchist to assassinate King Victor, of Italy, today as he was riding to the pantheon to attend a memorial service on the anniversary of the funeral of his father, King Humbert, who was shot to death by an anarchist near Milan July 29, 1900. The royal carriage was passing through the plaza of Venezia when a man who had been standing in the crowd which lined the curb, drew a revolver and fired point blank at the king. The shot missed its mark, but wounded Major Langa, of the royal carbineers, who was riding at the side of the carriage.

The man quickly fired a second shot before those who stood beside could overpower him. He was preparing to shoot again when other persons who stood around him, grasped the weapon and pounced upon the would-be assassin. The man was knocked prostrate and a dozen men jumped upon his body.

Assailant Beaten.

In the meantime, the royal guard of soldiers on bicycles, who had been attending the king closed in around the royal carriage and supported the king with their own bodies. So intense was the anger of the crowd that the assailant was nearly beaten to death before he was rescued by soldiers and police. Men and women were tearing at his hair and stamping upon him with their feet.

The man was seized and taken to police headquarters where he confessed that he had tried to kill the king. He said that he was a Roman anarchist and gave the name of Antonio Dalba although the authorities believe this name is assumed. The prisoner is little more than a youth in appearance and years. He said he was twenty-one years old.

King Is Calm.

Throughout the exciting scenes, the king remained perfectly calm. When the streets had been cleared the royal carriage proceeded to the Pantheon.

The king was accompanied by Queen Helena, who remained calm throughout the exciting scene. The life of King Victor and perhaps that of the queen also was probably saved by the fact that, contrary to his usual custom, the monarch was riding in a closed carriage.

The royal pair could be but dimly seen through the glass in the carriage door by those on the street.

News of the attempt to kill the sovereign had spread before the approach of the carriage and the crowds about the Pantheon welcomed the king with an enthusiastic demonstration. Later, the king returned to the quirinal and was cheered as he passed through the streets.

Splendid Devotion.

Queen Helena gave a splendid exhibition of her devotion to her husband and her own courage when the first pistol shot was fired. The queen, realizing instinctively that an attempt was being made to kill her husband, threw her arms about the king's neck, apparently with the thought of protecting him with her own body. Victor gently disengaged her arms, reassuring her he had not been hurt.

After Dalba had been examined a police surgeon dressed his wounds. It was found that one of his eyes had been pierced and it is believed he will lose the sight of that optic.

News of the attempted assassination was conveyed to Pope Pius at the Vatican. After celebrating the usual pontifical mass, the pope retired to his private apartments and remained for sometime in prayer.

Rigid Examination.

The police put Dalba through a rigid examination to learn how well the plot had been laid, where it was hatched and how many others were concerned in the conspiracy. One theory suggested was that the youthful assailant had gone mad while brooding over the Tripolitan war and the heavy loss of life it was causing. Another was that Delba was in the pay of the Turkish government and had taken a long chance of earning a big fee by killing the monarch.

"It was an act of heaven that he escaped," exclaimed Dowager Queen Margherita, when news of the attack was broken to her by a lady in waiting.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL

Anarchist Attempts Life of Ruler of Italy Today.

"Italy never before needed the services of her king more than now, when she is in the throes of war."

Special Prayers.

Special prayers of thanksgiving for the safe delivery of the king were ordered. They will be held in the royal chapel daily for a week.

Premier Giolitti was among the first to express his pleasure to King Victor that the assailant's bullet had

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REJOICING NOW AT LAWRENCE

Happiness Replaces Strife and Disorder.

WORKING OPERATIVES ARE NOT MOLESTED

End of Strike Now Only Few Hours Away.

Trouble, Which Tears Industrial and Business Life of Lawrence into Shreds for Nine Weeks and Brings Suffering to Thousands of Homes, Is About To End—Strikers Are To Have Last Word.

[BULLETIN.]

Lawrence, Mass., March 14.—The Industrial Workers of the World strike committee today voted to accept the schedule of wages in the Hunhardt and Atlantic mills and the strike in the mills was declared off.

Lawrence, Mass., March 14.—There is general rejoicing here today over the approaching end of the big textile strike, which tore the industrial and business life of the city into shreds for nine weeks, and left a trail of intense suffering among thousands of inhabitants.

On the streets early, the workers who were going to the mills, were not harassed by pickets and there was a general feeling of happiness, especially in the homes of the strikers. Fully 10,000 strikers, who have remained firm throughout the greatest textile strike New England has ever known, will assemble on the common at 2 o'clock this afternoon to give them deciding word as to whether the strike shall be called off.

Word Is Law.

The word of this crowd will be law to the entire body. From questioning among them today, there seemed to be no doubt that the vote to return to work will be almost unanimous.

It was reported today that the Lawrence mills not owned by the American Wool company are opposed to granting the new increases offered by the Wood mills. The strike leaders declare the strike will go on against the Pacific, Arlington and Ayer mills, if they refuse to grant the schedule.

Any one of three decisions was regarded as possible at today's mass-meeting.

The Three Decisions.

First—To vote to return to work and call off the strike in all the mills.

Second—To vote to return to work in the four mills owned by the American Woolen company and declare that the strike shall be maintained against the other mills.

Third—To vote to remain out of all the mills until they all consent to the new wages schedule.

The committee which went to the Everett mills met with a positive rebuff and the Pacific mills declined to trat with the committee.

Today, the trial of Guido Mazzarelli, charged with being accessory to an attempt to kill two Metropolitan park policemen, was begun in the police court of Judge J. J. Mahoney.

ANDREWS FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

Second Conviction in State's Bribery Cases.

TOUCHING SCENE IN COURT-ROOM

Even Prosecutor Turner Cries Like a Babe.

While Senator Andrew Is Visibly Affected by Verdict, His Wife Collapses and His Aged Father Is Led from Court-Room in Tears, the Senator's Children Sobbing as They Realize Father's Position.

Columbus, O., March 14.—Attorneys for Senator L. R. Andrews, of Ironton who was found guilty of accepting a bribe of $200 in connection with insurance legislation, announced today that they would within the next three days file a motion for a new trial. In the meantime, sentence will be deferred. If Judge Dillon refuses to grant a new trial, it was asserted today that the case will be fought to the tribunal of last resuort, despite the fact that practically the same legal points to be combatted were passed upon in higher courts in the Diegle case.

The finding of the jury was a signal victory for the dictagraph. The little instrument had been subjected to the severest of tests—both the defense and the prosecution having called expert electricians to their aid in attempting to prove their contentions for and against its reliability.

The jury's verdict was also a vindication for Detective Frank Harrison Smiley, the Burns operative, who testified on the stand that he had actually paid the $200 bribe to Senator Andrews to entrap him. The scenes about the court-room as the jury brought in its verdict, beggared description. Every one in the court-room was deeply affected by the touching scene which followed the collapse of Mrs. Andrews, the wife of the defendant. When the jury filed solemnly into the court-room all eyes were upon the foreman.

Verdict of Guilty.

"Have you reached a verdict?" asked Judge Dillon.

"We have," was the reply.

"Please announce your verdict to the court," said the judge, and for a few brief seconds a breathless silence prevailed.

"We find the defendant guilty," said the foreman, pronouncing each word slowly and distinctly.

With a shriek which startled the entire court-room, Mrs. Andrews collapsed. The gray-haired father cried in agony. Three of the children, covered their mother's bosom with their sobbing. Andrews looked careworn and haggard. Even Prosecutor Turner was deeply affected and tears rolled from his eyes, while friends revived Mrs. Andrews, others escorted the aged father from the court-room. Counsel for the defendant seemed appalled and helpless and sank into their chairs limply. Then came the fighting spirit and within ten minutes they were making plans for carrying on the fight.

Maximum Penalty.

The maximum penalty for the bribery offense is five years imprisonment and a fine of $500.

Senators Huffman and Cetone and Representative Lowry, of Ironton, also under indictment, listened to the argument of the counsel. Representative Nye, of Waverly, indicted on the same charge, was in the city last night. None of them would comment upon the verdict.

The trial of Senator Huffman will begin next Tuesday and that of Senator Cetone will follow it closely. Senator Andrews was the third conviction of legislators growing out of the statehouse graft exposure of one year ago. The others found guilty were Representative Owen J. Evans, who pleaded guilty and was fined $500, and Sergeant-at-Arms Rodney I. Diegle, now serving three years in the state penitentiary.

Andrews Feels Blow.

A representative of the National News association called on Senator Andrews at the Virginia hotel today and found him a broken-hearted man. He was surrounded by his wife and children, who vainly attempted to comfort him. Mrs. Andrews was bearing up under the strain today and was a great comfort to her husband.

"These little ones are all I have left now," said Andrews. "The disgrace and suffering it will cause them is more than I can stand. I do not know how they will be taken care of while I am in prison."

Machine Called Fake.

Columbus, O., March 12.—The entire case against Senator Andrews was dependent upon the attitude of the jury toward dictagraph evidence. Throughout the trial, the little instrument was ridiculed by the defense and pronounced a "fake," while the prosecution inaugurated several tests for the purpose of proving its accuracy.

On the very first day of the trial, the jury was taken to the Chittenden hotel, where a demonstration of the reliability of the dictagraph was made. The instrument was placed in the room where the actual bribery of the Ironton senator was alleged to have taken place, and a conversation was carried on, while the jury listened in the adjoining room to determine whether it was possible for it to understand through the dictagraph what was being said. The demonstration was not a complete success, and there was a division of opinion as to whether the machine had been proven a success or a failure.

Experiments Made.

Several other experiments were made, both privately by the prosecution and defense, and then again with members of the jury in attendance. During many of these tests,

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THE EXCISE TAX LAW DEFENDED

Democrats Favor Straight-Out Income Tax.

UNANIMOUS REPORT IS MADE TO HOUSE

Majority Members of Committee Make It.

Republican Members of Committee Are Expected To File Minority Report Attacking Excise Tax Bill as a Thinly-Disguised Income Tax. Investigation Is Made by Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, March 14.—Defending both the constitutionality and the necessity of the "excise tax law," which will be used by the Democrats to compensate for the loss of $53,000,000 in revenue if sugar is placed *on the free list, the majority members* of the ways and means committee of the house made a unanimous report to the house today of the excise bill. The measure will be called up in the house immediately after the passage of the free sugar bill, its companion.

The Democratic members of the committee favor a straight-out income tax, but doubt is expressed of the constitutionality of such a law until the states have agreed to amend the constitution.

Republican members of the committee are expected to file a minority report in which they will attack the excise tax bill as a thinly-disguised income tax, taxing all net incomes over $50,000 per year.

A Large Document.

The Democratic report is a comprehensive document, citing numerous supreme court decisions to show that an excise tax is not unconstitutional. The report says that in order to reduce the price of sugar, resulting in a revenue loss of more than $50,000,000, the committee determined to extend the corporation tax law to persons, firms and partnerships. The report continues.

"The action of the committee concerning sugar has been taken in deference to a very general and persistent public demand. With the

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ONE KILLED AND MANY ARE INJURED IN WRECK

Chicago & Great Western Train Ditched in Iowa.

All Cars Go into Ditch—Special Is Sent to Scene of Accident and Injured Are Taken to Waterloo. Company Denies Any Killed.

Waterloo, Ia., March 14.—One person was killed and twenty were injured when a passenger train on the Chicago & Great Western railroad was wrecked near here today. All the cars went into the ditch. A special was sent to the scene and the injured brought to this city.

Deny Any Killed.

Chicago, March 14.—Officials of the Chicago & Great Western here today say reports from the Waterloo, Iowa, wreck show that no one was killed and less than a dozen slightly injured. The wrecked train was No. 1, westbound, running between Cihcago and Kansas City.

A Costly Dinner.

New York, March 14.—Sixty thousand dollars paid for one dinner, is one item of the evidence against the Ryan Parker Construction company for an accounting in the building of the Manhattan bridge in this city.

TAFT ON HIGH COST OF LIVING

Submits a Special Message to Congress.

SHOWS CONDITIONS ALL OVER EUROPE

Points Out the Causes of the Restlessness.

President Furnishes Figures Showing Increases of Various Foodstuffs and Their Bearing on Conditions—Says English Cooperative Societies Are Good Thing for the British and Should Be Here.

Washington, March 14.—That every country of Europe has suffered from the increase in the cost of living, and that all over the world there are "multiplied evidence of universal restlessness under these conditions," *is shown in the report* submitted to congress by President Taft in a special message.

The report is the result of an investigation made by direction of President Taft by the state department, through its consular officers in Europe. It forms a second step in the president's effort to have this country initiate an international commission to look into the cause for the high cost of living and the possible remedies, which he first suggested to Congress in a message February 2. Comparisons in staple food prices in all of the important cities of Europe for the past twelve years are given, and an exhaustive study is made of the efforts of the cooperative societies of Great Britain to help the wage earner in his fight against the increasing burden of the high cost of living.

The consul general in London shows that in the United Kingdom, between the years 1896 and 1910, while food prices rose 19.5 per cent. wages increased only 11.1 per cent. and that the wages of railway employees in that time increased only 7.3 per cent. To emphasize what this increase means to the British consumers, the consul general gives specific quotations showing that bacon and ham, which in 1898 could be bought in the English market for a fraction under nine cents a pound, now costs above sixteen cents per pound; that butter has increased from 22.7 cents per pound to 25.7 cents; cheese, from 10.5 cents to thirteen cents; lard, from 6.5 cents to 13.6 cents; sugar, three cents to 4.6 cents.

Four Shows Decrease.

Four is the only food commodity showing a decrease in price, that has fallen from 2.78 cents in 1898 to 2.46 cents today. In the last five years in Southampton, England, staple commodities, such as meats, dairy products, fruits, coffee, fuel, tin goods, clothing, bedding, furniture, and underwear, have shown an increase of twenty per cent. At Hull, England, it is shown that the increase in the cost of living has advanced far faster than the increase in the rate of wages. The consul at Manchester drew in interesting comparison between the staple expenditures of the ordinary English family in 1898 and those required in 1910. The cost of living for such a family, it was shown, has increased some 13.3 per cent.

A table compiled by the English board of trade shows that in fifteen years, potatoes are the only commodity in which there has been a decrease in price.

Conditions in France.

All northern France, reports the consul general in Paris, is aroused over the increased burden of the cost of living. The consul at Havre, France, shows what tremendous increases have occurred there. Beef, he says, which in November, 1900, sold for twenty-three cents sold in November, 1911, for thirty-nine cents; lamb during that time jumped from thirty cents to forty-nine cents; veal, from thirty-one cents to forty-eight cents; pork, from twenty-five cents to forty cents, chickens, from twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents; potatoes, from one cent to two and a half cents, eggs, from forty cents to fifty-eight cents; butter, from thirty cents to forty-four cents; milk, from four and a half cents to six cents, rice, from eight cents to ten cents; flour jumped a cent a pound; bread, from three cents to four cents, tea, from seventy-five cents to one dollar, and soft coal increased from $10 per ton to $12 per ton. Sugar alone showed a decrease of two cents a pound. The consul states that his quotations on meats are for the second French quality, and that the prime meats cost from one-half to two-thirds more than his quotations. In all the range of food commodities in the market at Lyon, France, fish is the only one which has not increased

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SATURDAY - - - MARCH 16

FIRST RECALLED DECISION ENDS IN THE CRUCIFIXION

[By Smith W. Bennett.]

The people of Ohio and the nation have been presented by Colonel Roosevelt in his Columbus address, with many astounding theories of government, which, coming from this remarkable man, demand more than superficial reading.

Many were appalled at the report thereof made through the daily press, and were led to await its authoritative publication before venturing a criticism of the address. Such report has been made through the Outlook, and that magazine has said:

"With both substance and the spirit of Mr. Roosevelt's Columbus speech, printed on another page of this issue, we wish here to place on record our hearty accord."

So, it has received the commendation of this otherwise conservative magazine, as well as the high endorsement of the speaker himself.

There is but one phase of the address upon which I would comment, namely, the modified recall, not of the judge, but of his decision.

To use Mr. Roosevelt's words:

"But there is one kind of recall in which I very earnestly believe, **and the immediate adoption of which I urge.** * * * *

"When a judge decides a constitutional question, when he decides what the people as a whole can or can not do, the people should have the right to recall that decision if they think it wrong. * * * *

"When the supreme court of the state declares a given statute unconstitutional because in conflict with the state or national constitution, its opionon should be subject to the people themselves."

These quotations sufficiently illustrate this new governmental doctrine, which might be properly called a popular method for the correction of judicial errors. It is more vicious than the recall of the judge himself. It is tantamount to saying, a judge may be retained, but his work may be recalled

The meaning of the first quoted paragraph is best shown by the use of an illustration.

If the court has decided in a given case pursuant to the principles contained in the bill of rights of the Ohio constitution, that a municipality can not take private property from an individual for public use without due compensation being paid therefor in money—"the people should have the right to recall that decision if they think it wrong." The right to acquire and hold property, or even to protect life and liberty, would thus be made dependent, not upon the courts of the land, but upon the vote of the mob It places the right of interpretation of the constitution and the laws, in the final end, upon the mass and not upon those who constitute the judicial department of the government

In Judge Baldwin's work on the American judiciary, page 100, the author says.

"A court of law must be governed by law. What has the form of law is not law,in a country governed by a written constitution, unless it is consistent with all which that instrument provides."

But under this new doctrine, courts of law must not be governed by law, but by the vote of the electors, the voice of the crowd

Only one illustration, of which I know, can be drawn from history, and that is contained in the twenty-third chapter of Luke When Christ was arraigned before Pilate, and Pilate had examined him, Pilate decided that he had no jurisdiction over Christ because he was a Galilean, and because it was a charge which involved life and death which was made against him So he remanded him over the protest of the mob, to the jurisdiction of Herod, and the chief priests and scribes stood before Herod and again accused Christ, but Herod, "finding no fault in him, set him at nought and arrayed him in a gorgeous robe and sent him again to Pilate." Pilate then gave to the cause a keener examination and pronounced that nothing worthy of death was found in him. But the mob kept crying out, saying, "Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas." So Pilate submitting the question, which he had decided in favor of Christ, to the voice of the mob, reversed himself, and "gave sentence that it should be as they required." and they led Him away and crucified Him.

If this new method thus earnestly advocated by Mr Roosevelt should be adopted, the restraints of a written constitution would be frittered away, and life and property would be determined by mob law.

I prophesy concerning it that no utterance of any person in public life will react upon its author so much as this Columbus address will upon Colonel Roosevelt. It should appropriately be called the recoil and not the recall.

Colonel Bryan need not fear to leave his latest wardrobe hang on the line over night.

Governor Johnson, of California, strongly favors the recall of judges and other elective officers, but up to a late hour this afternoon he had not recalled the warden of the penitentiary, an appointive officer, who has been permitting former Boss Ruef, who is supposed to be serving a sentence of fourteen years in prison for bribery, to take long motor rides and give midnight suppers at road houses to "women friends."

We are especially disappointed that the dietetic bard of the State Journal has been so busy with big men and big problems that he could not drift into a song to a salad of French endive. A muse that can mount Pegasus and fly away amid the inspiration of fried parsnips, ought to soar into Epicureau raptures over crisp and tender and toothsome endive, touched with toggery for the table.

Plunderbund and Roosevelt.

"Roosevelt and victory.

"Taft and defeat."

The secret of the "great popular uprising" against President Taft is out. It leaked from half a dozen half columns of black-face type in Monday night's issue of the Toledo Blade, whose lessees are also lessees of the Cleveland Leader, physical property and political mouthpiece of Dan Hanna. The "keynote" is a brutal assault on Mr. Taft, an absurdly hysterical laudation of Mr. Roosevelt, but its "theme" is in the six words of the opening paragraph:

"Roosevelt and victory. Taft and defeat."

A square deal? Gratitude? Right? Justice? Mere piffle. What place have they in practical politics? Pap and patronage, favor and whitewash, are the needs of the hour.

Spoilsmen who have so ostentatiously wrapped themselves in the cloak of "insurgency" care as little for what the term represents as they care for Roosevelt, and as little for him as he cares for them.

Roosevelt is ruled by his dominant characteristic, exaggerated ego, and the "gnawing" by which Lincoln explained Chase's treacheries against himself. Roosevelt wants more power. He would perpetuate himself in office if possible. He would be national dictator.

Dr. Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Germany, and one of Mr. Roosevelt's sanest and staunchest friends, says he, Roosevelt, is "aiding in breaking up the political party which he might have helped to save." But what is that to Roosevelt, the seven governors, or the political pirates? They want victory at whatever cost to the party, or to the principles in which they noisily profess belief.

Mr. Roosevelt's real frends are not following him along the uneven ill-advised path he has chosen. They know that the call for his nomination has come from the governors of seven states, each one with personal political ambitions. They do not forget that the combined population of those seven states hardly equals Mr. Roosevelt's own state, which has not called him. They remember that Governor Stubbs did not become a warm supporter of Roosevelt until after the Kansas City Star's "straw vote" gave Roosevelt an overwhelming majority over Taft. They remember that Governor Johnson of California pleaded eternal fealty to La Follette and the "cause," the cause being Governor Johnson's vice presidential aspirations They recollect that the Cleveland Leader was loyal to the administration until President Taft insisted on carrying out Roosevelt's policies in deeds rather than words, in holding that "guilt is personal," whether the guilty is supposedly high in political and Wall street favor or not. They know that whatever President Taft's mistakes they have not been those of insincerity or disloyalty. They know that, incapable of committing these offenses himself, he has refused to believe that those who had professed friendship for him were intriguing against him. But a few days ago Mr. Roosevelt told the newspapers: "There are depths of tomfoolery to which I can not stoop." Recent events indicate that there are no depths of disloyalty to which he will not stoop, and however unwilling he may be, President Taft will be compelled to fight with the weapons to his hand. Such a fight will not be in the nature of ingratitude to the man who insisted that he should assume the cares of office and "carry out my policies." Except as the drum-major of the parade, it is hoped to make a "scream" and a blaze of red fire, Mr Roosevelt cuts very small figure. With the Plunderbund it is "anything to beat Taft." If La Follette could have played the clown, the seven governors would have called as insistently for La Follette as they now call for Roosevelt. But La Follette is too earnest to catch the popular fancy and it became Roosevelt's part to hear the call of the wild, the burden of whose cry, as interpreted by the outcriers, is to the enlightened and honorable, of all cries the most despicable

"Taft and defeat.

"Roosevelt and victory.

"To the victor belongs the spoils."

—Toledo Times

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Taft's Toledo Speech.

That's just precisely what it will be called in history.

William Howard Taft president of the United States, Friday night, delivered what must henceforth be considered the historic utterance of a campaign as unique as any that has ever been waged in America.

President Taft chose Toledo as the point for opening his campaign for reelection. In so doing he honored Toledo and her intelligent citizenship. He chose Toledo as the proper place to throw down the gauntlet to the gentleman from Oyster Bay, who, two weeks ago, boasted that his hat was already in the ring.

President Taft came to Toledo to deliver a message to the Republican party and to the people of the United States.

His speech of Friday night was a distinct and clean cut reply to the Roosevelt keynote delivered before the constitutional convention at Columbus—the keynote that preceded Roosevelt's declaration of his candidacy for the presidency for a third term.

If President Taft had intentionally awaited an opening on the part of his strenuous adversary he could not have seized a "time more fit or a place more mete" to have delivered a smashing blow at carping critics or adventitious advocates of wild and impossible theories His treatment of Roosevelt's Columbus speech was dignified in the extreme, but that dignity only emphasized a palpable underlying sarcasm and ridicule.

President Taft's speech at the Coliseum will rank with the best expressions of American statesmanship. He drew distinctly the line of cleavage between well ordered constitutional government and the rule of the mob.

For strength and virility of expression, cogency of statement and entire clearness of every detail, Mr. Taft's Coliseum utterance excels any that he has previously made. Heretofore he has been handicapped by the exigencies of political diplomacy. He had no Payne-Aldrich tariff bill to defend in Toledo as he had in his salad years as a presidential apologist for everything good bad or indifferent. It is not too much to say that Mr. Taft's Toledo speech not only surprised his most ardent supporters and adherents but will go a long way toward disconcerting and confounding his adversaries.

President Taft's exposition of the functions of the judiciary, its limitations, its powers, duties and prerogatives, will be hard to refute. It should be difficult indeed to show why the judiciary, with any faults it may possess, should be made the football of popular prejudice, clamor and passion —Toledo Times.

The President at Toledo.

The president completely demolishes Mr. Roosevelt's visionary doctrine for the recall of judicial decisions. In his address at Toledo Friday Mr. Taft squarely meets the issue raised by the colonel before the constitutional convention. No candid reader of the two speeches can doubt where the honors of the conflict belong.

Mr. Roosevelt's plan for submitting court decisions to popular review is stripped of its speciousness. It stands in all its naked ugliness, a doctrine destructive of government stability, which would exalt impulse above reason and subject constitutional guarantees to the daily risk of unthinking demolition. The Toledo address answers that at Columbus. The president's fighting blood has been aroused.

Mr. Taft has reason for encouragement over the cordial nature of his welcome in his own state. Ohio has been pictured abroad as a seething mass of revolt against her famous son. Particularly in northern Ohio has the flag of Republican discontent flown high. Cleveland and Toledo have been considered revolutionary headquarters.

However, if the president's reception at Toledo is to be considered indicative of general sentiment, the Roosevelt leaders have been capitalizing hopes rather than certainties. There was nothing to indicate Friday that the masses of his party had lost patience with the man they sent to the White House with such impressive majorities three years ago.

The president's convincing defense of constitutional government against the attacks of vote-seekers should be given wide circulation, not as a campaign document, but as an unanswerable argument for stability in popular government.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As to Recalls.

In his speech at Toledo, last Friday night, President Taft spoke frankly and boldly against the Roosevelt doctrines of judicial recall, both as to the judges and the decisions He declared that these new schisms subjected "the guaranties of life, liberty and property without remedy, to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority." He opposed it and opposed it vigorously. He spoke of the alleged reform as crude, revolutionary, fitful and unstable.

It is certainly a grave proposition, and there are grave consequences possible in its adoption by our government. That the courts should be subject to the excitement of the moment, and their judgment be overthrown by the clamor of the street corners, may suit the ideas of some, but we say it is not a true, patriotic proposition The forms of our constitution devised by the wisest men, respond to the demands of human nature, and provide a barrier for the security of human rights.

Faith in the people, which we all profess, extends to their wisdom in marking out bounds against sudden judgment and the wild rushes of public opinion A great and noble nation must so order it, that the rights of its meanest citizen can not be trampled upon by the biggest kind of a mayority.—Ohio State Journal.

Our "Reactionary" President.

President Taft is a "reactionary." Had any doubt of this great truth existed, it would be dispelled by his remarkable suggestion that business men of the country should be interested in the business of the government; that men who have made a study of business conditions and methods and have made a success of their own business be given representation in the affairs of government and particularly in the class of legislation pertaining directly to business.

Almost since its inception the business of government has been entrusted to orators, poets, romanticists, idealists, casual and migratory workers and lawyers. And the highest qualification for any office was the fact that the aspirant therefor had not held such office previously and knew nothing whatever of its duties.

The head of a great manufacturing industry would stand a good chance of investigation before the probate court, if he selected as the head of a mechanical department a foreman only because he wrote soulful sonnets, or could "spellbind" the crowd with his silver tongue. Yet since the American colonies became the United States of America, men have been sent to Washington for just such logical reasons

To only the "judicial mind," the possession of which is the bitterest reproach hurled at President Taft, would it occur to alter this delectable state of affairs, and take into counsel those whose private business ability qualifies them for the conduct of public business.

The initial step in the "hidebound" movement has been taken. The president has instructed Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor to call in convention in Washington on the day of April 15, 1912, representatives from chambers of commerce and commercial organizations all over the country, for the purpose of discussing at home and trade expansion abroad.

How the safe, and those not yet locked up on a charge of sanity, will regard such a measure is reasonably certain and so is the disgust of doctor, lawyer, beggarman and thief. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, once said to a group of students: "If you wish knowledge of the languages, of mathematics, philosophy, medicine, law or theology come to us and we can give it to you, but if you want common sense, God pity you, we can not help you."

In its business the government of the United States so sorely needs common sense, it can well afford to trade therefor a part of its oversupply of language, mathematics, philosophy and law —Toledo Times.

TAFT OR ROOSEVELT.

Already the signs multiply that the Roosevelt candidacy is to prove a source of strength to President Taft instead of weakness as was supposed.

The brains and character of the Republican party is everywhere resenting the claim of this one man to the right to rule or ruin the party, and the only way in which this resentment can be given effectual expression is by supporting the president.

All party practice and precedent entitle Taft to a renomination, and the thoughtful masses of the party are not going to see it snatched from him without a struggle by a band of Populist governors from the Rocky mountain district, even if Roosevelt does assume to lead them.

As presidents go Taft has served the country well, certainly more for its benefit than Roosevelt did, who found it in full tide of prosperity when he came to the presidency in 1901 and left it in a state of panic demoralization in 1909 largely caused by his rash public speeches.

Taft has enforced the anti-trust law and has actually dissolved the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts, two of the greatest consolidations of corporate capital ever seen in the world. Roosevelt stood silent when trusts were forming all about him and actually promoted the absorbing of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company by the Steel trust.

* * * *

The claim that Roosevelt is the only man to save the country is rejected as the half fraudulent and half hysterical cry of hungry and ambitious politicians. Save the country from what, from Taft, from the Democrats or frankly from itself?—no other foe theatens us.

Two terms were enough for Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and all of the other presidents since the republic was founded, and surely there is no crisis upon us now sufficient to justify departing from this "wise tradition" and converting our government, hitherto one of law, into a seething South American despotism as unstable as the ambitions of the man who for the hour chances to find favor with the people.

Already the recipient of every honor this world affords, secure in the commanding place of first citizen of the republic, nothing but a dangerous and insatiate ambition could have induced Roosevelt to enter upon this contest with his former friend which is sure to disrupt the party which has so signally honored him. All this and more may be heard on every hand from the solid and thoughtful members of the Republican party who are getting into that kind of united action which will sweep before it the surface shouting few who have deceived the colonel into thinking that they were the whole great party.

Mark it, Taft will be nominated on the first ballot.—Youngstown Vindicator.

ANDREWS FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

Continued from Page One.

the dictagraph failed utterly, but the prosecution maintained this was not a fault of the instrument itself, but of the methods of its operation. The whole case swung upon this pivot, and it was admitted, that many times when the dictagraph failed to work properly, the prosecution's case hung upon a thread.

Outside of the dictagraph evidence, the most important witness in the trial was Detective Frank Harrison Smiley, a Burns operative, who testified that he handed the bribe of $200 to Senator Andrews in a room at the Chittenden hotel, with the understanding that the senator would support the Whittemore-Cetone insurance bill, then pending before the legislature.

Sleuth Attacked.

Detective Smiley's veracity was repeatedly attacked by the attorneys for the defense, who alleged that owing to a long criminal record, the Burns operative could not be relied upon to tell the truth. The effect of this line of attack, upon the minds of the jurymen, could not be discerned, and it was a mystery as to what attitude they would assume toward Smiley's story.

Many "character" witnesses, men who had known Senator Andrews for many years, were brought forward by the defense to uphold the integrity of the Ironton member.

The Rodney J. Diegle case also played a strong part in the trial and practically the same dictagraph evidence as was given in securing his conviction was introduced during the course of the trial just closed

During the entire trial, Senator Andrews maintained a complacent attitude, and even when under the heaviest fire from the prosecution, was able to control himself and betrayed no visible emotion.

THE EXCISE TAX LAW DEMANDS

Continued from Page One.

earnest desire to assist the people in acquiring this important food product at reduced prices, the committee has been compelled to seek another source from which to provide for the consequent loss in revenue.

A Thorough Probe.

"After a thorough investigation of the entire field of revenue possibilities, the most just and practicable solution of the problem appeared to be to extend the operation of the corporation tax law of 1909 to individuals, firms and copartnerships, and this the committee is doing.

"Under a system of national taxation based wholly on consumption, wealth necessarily escapes the fair share of the burden of supporting the government which gives wealth the necessary protection under which it increases its gains On the other hand, when one purchases for himself and family the necessities of the life the man of meagre earnings contributes out of his daily wage to the support of the government."

The Conclusion.

"The proposed tax is not a direct tax upon the property, real or personal, of the co-partnerships or individuals, but a special excise upon the carrying on or doing business by such co-partnerships or individuals, and it therefore needs no apportionment among the states according to population as required by the states with reference to direct taxes.

"The proposed tax is uniform throughout the year."

—The excise tax is declared by the Democrats to be "Equitable, productive and least objectionable. Nothing can be fairer than that citizens whose earnings permit should contribute an equitable and just portion of their net gains to the government's support."

Longworth's View.

Representative Longworth presented a minority report on the bill declaring the measure unconstitutional. It holds the bill, which seeks to levy upon business employments and incomes derived from real estate affords many loopholes for the evasion of the tax.

The minority believes the bill will not provide the millions lost by removing the duty on sugar and the most that can be expected of this measure is an annual revenue of not more than $20,000,000.

With the minority report, which also presents statistics in support of arguments, is a letter from the commissioner of internal revenue in which that official declares he has been unable to find any data which warrants the Democratic assumption that such an income tax will make up for the lost sugar revenue.

Under the terms of the bill, the minority claims, accumulated incomes will be exempt from taxation and fortunes like those of Carnegie and Rockefeller can not be levied upon.

Prayer Room.

The duke's room in the Whitelaw Reid mansion has been darkened, and will remain unoccupied except when Whitelaw goes there to pray. —Columbia State

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Leave 'Em Jobless.

If they abolish the yell at colleges it will leave still more young men with nothing to do.—Detroit News.

VAST SUM AVAILABLE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

About $90,000 for Use in Education in Six Months.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE IN EDUCATING YOUTH

Some Interesting Facts Gathered from the Settlement Sheets of County Auditor Jay Spaulding. The Money Available for Schools Throughout Marion County.

More than $90,000 will be available in Marion county for school purposes alone within the ensuing six months. If precedent is followed, and there is no evidence to warrant the belief to the contrary, practically all of this enormous amount will be expended.

The sum of approximately $180,000 is the annual expenditure of the county's school authorities in the name of education. Of this vast amount more than half is spent by the Marion board of education.

These astonishing figures, and many more equally as surprising, are disclosed by a study of the settlement sheets of County Auditor Jay Spaulding's first semi-annual distribution of the taxes raised on the first half of the 1911 duplicate. This tax distribution is a stupendous task. It is commonly known as the February tax settlement, and has just been completed by the auditor.

From the first half of the 1911 duplicate, which totaled $55,062,210, the sum of $80,625.62 was raised for county school purposes for the half year. In addition to this the county received $8,355 per capita school tax from the state and an old credit in the school fund, of unknown origin, amounting to $1,031.97, was pro-rated on the basis of each taxing district's school census.

This old credit balance was distributed by Auditor Spaulding after State Examiner H. B. Sage had traced it back for a period of fifteen years in a futile effort to discover its source. It was at the state examiner's suggestion that the sum was pro-rated in the manner described.

Money To Spend.

Of the $80,625.62 raised for school purposes for the ensuing six months and now distributed by the auditor, the Marion board of education will receive $40,336.70, or with the state per capita and the interest on the tax that can not be reduced, the board of education will have $44,837.03 to spend. Of this amount the sum of $4,449 is for state per capita school tax, the state paying two dollars a year for every person between the ages of six and twenty-one years enumerated.

The money collected from the levy for the state common school fund is apportioned to the school districts upon the basis of the school enumeration of each, and as the number of school youth and the amount of the tax duplicate are not relatively the same throughout the state, the amount collected from some counties is in excess of the sum apportioned to them, while in other counties it is less.

For many years, however, Marion county has received more money from the state common school fund than it has paid in. For the first half of 1911, on which duplicate the present settlement is made, the county paid the state $1,733.31, while it received for the same period on the school enumeration $4,449.

The old credit balance in the school fund of $1,031.97 was prorated among the taxing districts of the county on the basis of the school enumeration of $ 355, or to be more precise a little more than twelve cents a head.

The total amount of tax collected on the duplicate valuation of $55,062,210, was $312,592.50. The dog tax assessed was $2,341 and the amount of the collected dog tax was $1,733.31.

Of the total amount of taxes collected, the county received for all general purposes the sum of $77,140.48; the townships, $9,525,19, and the schools, $80,625.62.

For special taxes, such as pikes, ditches, sewers and sidewalks, the sum of $76,818.30 is raised, while the amount for corporation purposes is $49,593.40, divided up among the county's corporations as follows:

Division of Money.

Marion, $45,991.39; Caledonia, $563.83; Green Camp, $296.04; La Rue, $655.46; Morral, $430.75; Agosta, $233.47; Prospect, $1,103.12; Waldo, $316.91.

The half-year school tax of $80,625.62 is distributed as follows:

Corporations—Marion, $40,336.75; Caledonia, $2,290.72; Green Camp, $1,426.14; La Rue, $2,131.94; Morral, $1,311.12; Agosta, $646.12; Prospect, $2,816.50.

Townships—Big Island, $2,709.50; Bowling Green, $2,107.65; Claridon $1,845.79; Grand, $1,150.25; Grand Prairie, $1,720.25; Green Camp, $2,031.27; Marion, $2,672.76; Montgomery, $2,793.08; Pleasant, $2,390; Prospect, $1,327.08; Richland, $2,235.48; Salt Rock, $1,100.19; Scott, $1,795.97; Tully, $2, 731.96; Waldo $1,966 91.

The Waldo corporation and township schools are consolidated and the township receives the tax for school purposes.

The Waddell Children's home receives the small sum of $4.58 out of this settlement for school purposes.

The county tax, or the taxes raised, to run the county government, amounting to $77,140.48, is distributed as follows:

County fund, $27,151.17; infirmary, $5,242.14; Waddell Children's home, $4,170.77; bridges, $6,967.79; pikes, $12,232.99; elections, $2,464.52; soldiers' relief, $1,289.30; judicial, $2,038.73; county debt, $3,529.81; indigent blind, $2,053.26.

The taxes raised on the first half of the 1911 duplicate for school purposes in Goshen township, Hardin county, where a number of Marion county pupils attend school, amounted to the small sum of $19.49.

TRIES TO SLAY KING OF ITALY

Continued from Page One.

missed its mark.

"The death of the king at this time, especially through the agency of violence, will be a calamity to Italy," said the premier.

King Praises Langa.

Major Langa was shot in the head and taken to Giacome hospital where it was said he probably would recover. The major was later visited by King Victor. Grasping the wounded man by the hand the king fervently expressed hope that he would soon recover.

"We need such as you," said the king.

Long Live the King.

Great excitement prevailed in the city during the balance of the day and a mob which made a demonstration before the police station where Dalba was detained was dispersed by carbineers.

Crowds, crying "Long live the king," marched through the streets throughout the afternoon.

According to Dalba's story to the police, no one else was concerned in the attempt on Victor's life, but the authorities were **not** satisfied with this explanation, believing that Dalba was trying to shield his companions. The would-be assassin described himself as an individual anarchist.

Mother of Dalba.

The mother of Dalba told the police her son was mentally irresponsible. She said that, when a boy, had suffered from influenza, pneumonia and meningitis, which had left him weak-minded. He was to be called up for military service within three months.

Young Dalba, according to the Italian law, can not be condemned to penal servitude for life, because of his age. His punishment can not exceed thirty years in prison.

View in New York.

New York, March 14.—At

New York, March 14.—At the office of the Bolletino del Sera, New York Italian paper, today cable despatches from Rome were received which stated that the man who tried to kill King Victor Emanuel was supposed to have been sent to Rome by the Turkish authorities. Frugoni, editor of Bolletino is now in Rome.

A GREAT CRISIS FACES REPUBLI

Continued from Page One.

cities making up the capital. Of the points along the southern exposure where assault from the anti-republicans is expected, will be under the protection of arms.

Proclamation Issued.

A proclamation addressed to the soldiers in the capital was issued today over Yuan's signature. It appealed to their loyalty as Chinese and emphasized Yuan's devotion to the army and the brilliant service which Chinese arms have performed in behalf of the government in the past.

Couriers arrived today with news that the advance guard of Shi Yun's army was 200 miles southwest of the capital, advancing steadily. The soldiers are burning and looting everything enroute. The path of the army is devastated as though plague had struck the country. Thousands of families are starving to death in the zone through which the army is marching because the soldiers have seized all food.

Terror Reigns in Canton.

Hong Kong, March 14.—More than 10,000 dead bodies, victims of the reign of horror in Canton, strew the streets there today, arson, murder and looting continue unabated. An army of brigands and mutineers increased to 28,000 men is completely in control of the city.

As a result of the condition of anarchy prevailing, four gunboats more left here today for Canton. It is reported that mutineer artillerymen bombarded the British warship Kinsha, in the harbor at Canton, badly damaging her.

The Namhoi jail was blown up with dynamite, following the release of the prisoners by the outlaws. The famous five-story pagoda has been burned.

Never Injures Them.

There is something in the Roosevelt speech for every one, but as far as we have seen, there is nothing in it that will displease Geo. W Perkins of the Steel Trust, Minneapolis.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Should have the backing and advice of a strong, experienced bank This bank has established a record for helping young business men to succeed. Ask our depositors.

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If you will deposit in this association $5.00 each week, you can at the end of twenty years cease depositing, and then withdraw $11.75 each week for the REMAINDER OF YOUR LIFE, and still leave over $10,000.00 to your heirs. THINK IT OVER. TODAY IS THE TIME TO START. TOMORROW WILL NEVER COME.

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West Center St. Phone 493.

STARTLING FACTS IN THE VITAL STATISTICS

The Ages of Women Who Become Mothers in Ohio.

Some startling facts are revealed in the preliminary tabulations being made for the annual report of the state bureau of vital statistics One of these relates to the ages at which women become mothers.

For purposes of classification all women are registered as "under forty-five and over fifteen." Yet during the last year one girl of ten became a mother, eight who were thirteen, thirty-six who were fourteen and 112 who were fifteen gave birth to children.

Not one of these girls could be legally married under the laws of Ohio, even with the consent of her parents.

Nor are the girl parents foreigners. Statics show that twenty-seven were natives of Ohio, six of other states, one each of Italy and Russia and one unknown. Nine were colored.

Passing the years at which women usually have children, the oldest recorded is fifty-nine. One birth is in this classifiaction. There are twelve births credited to women of ages between fifty and fifty-eight. From forty-six years of age up the number drops off rapidly. At that age 108 were recorded, at forty-seven, fifty-seven; at forty-eight, twenty-four; at forty-nine, nine.

The age of twenty-four is shown by the table as the one at which most women have children born.

PILES
FISTULA
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Dr McClellan announces to the profession and the public that he makes a specialty of these diseases and has had 20 years constant experience No pain and no detention from business Bladder, Kidney, Blood and Skin Diseases and Diseases of Women WRITE FOR BOOK ON RECTAL DISEASES (FREE) and indorsements of patients cured. Established 1880.

DR. J. J. McCLELLAN
Outlook Building.
44 East Broad Street COLUMBUS, O.

Turns in His Papers.

Willis Clark, Democratic candidate for sheriff, has turned in his petition papers with 250 signatures. Clark is the second man to submit his petition, Pearl Mears, Republican candidate for surveyor, having been the first.

F. A. Stengle, optician, S. State St 42-e&wk-tf

Many a tailor's goose lays golden eggs for its owner.

THE OHIO WESLEYAN STUDENTS BANQUET

A Delightful Affair at Epworth M. E. Church.

A LARGE COMPANY IS IN ATTENDANCE

Some Interesting Addresses Are Delivered by Various Speakers Following a Fine Banquet—College Days Are Reviewed and the First Reunion Proves Success.

The first annual banquet of the Ohio Wesleyan University Alumni association of Marion county was held at the Epworth M. E. church, Friday evening, and was largely attended, about 150 being present. A large number of those who had attended the university in the past with their wives and husbands, and many who are at present enrolled, welcomed President Herbert E. Welch, of the university, and several members of the faculty as their guests The local association was organized about a year ago, but has only recently become a permanent organization. It is one of the largest alumni associations in any of the counties in the state belonging to the Ohio Wesleyan university

A reception was held in the church parlors from 7 to 8:15 o'clock. Greetings were exchanged, old acquaintances were renewed and pleasant memories of college days were brought up. The older students related many of the incidents of the happy days they spent at the university to those who have enjoyed its pleasures during later days. The visitors from the university arrived on the seven-o'clock interurban car and were cordially received by the entertainment committee and former students already assembled.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, the members of the company went to the dining-hall in the basement where an elegant banquet awaited them. The room was gay with many college penants from the various colleges and universities all over the country, and the long tables were bright with bouquets of red and white carnations. The banquet was served by the Epworth league of the Epworth M. E church, and a bevy of young women in pretty white frocks presided over the tables. Throughout the dinner, the Sunday-school orchestra rendered selection after selection, making the hour a most enjoyable one. Rev. D N. Kelly, of the Wesley M E church invoked the divine blessing.

Reason for Pride.

After the banquet, J. Wilbur Jacoby, president of the local alumni, made a few remarks, saying that Marion city and Marion county might well be proud of such an assemblage of representatives from one of the best universities in the country.

"I sometimes think we do not appreciate as we should this university that lies at our very door," said Mr. Jacoby. "The Ohio Wesleyan university has a record for efficiency and for high ideals. Its purpose is partly for stimulating young men and women. But we ought not always to be taking; we should give to the world through our life work some of the things we have learned there. At a university or college we are taught not so much how to make a living, but how to live." Mr. Jacoby closed by saying "The day is coming when these alumni associations will be of great benefit to the members and the university as well."

Mr. Jacoby then introduced the toastmaster, Henry R Snyder, who was a student at the university thirty-three years ago Mr Snyder thanked the committee for the honor bestowed upon him by giving him the pleasure to preside as toastmaster of such a splendid institution as this alumni association of the Ohio Wesleyan university. He made a few appropriate remarks saying.

"We come here to magnify the excellencies and accomplishments of colleges and universities. What is a university? What does it perform? Primarily, a college cuts no ice, saws no wood, grows no corn, it produces no material things for the benefit of man. Why then do we tolerate it? Because it is a living dynamo that throws its light and beauty out over the world. The student in his attic, the philosopher in his retreat and the professor at his work are the generators of intelligence, and the dynamos of power that are needed to carry on the work in this world. They are the moral dynamos of civilization. Not only here, but everywhere. The student and thinker are the real rulers of this world. It is not the kings that shape the destinies of the world, but the scholars and philosophers. The king dies, but the scholar and philosopher lives in the glory of the enlightened centuries."

Professor W. W. Davies.

Mr. Snyder then called on Professor W. W. Davies, of the university, who spoke for a few minutes on the changes that have taken place at the university since he went there as a professor, thirty-three years ago. He spoke in endearing terms of the old professors there at that time and who have since passed away. He said that those professors were great men, and he doubted is the university would ever be able to produce greater men. The speaker referred to the excellent work that had been accomplished in the university since he had been there, and of the progress the university is making. He said that the Delaware university had produced some of the greatest preachers of the day. That Gunsaulus and Patterson were among the peers of living preachers, and that they were not the product of Germany, but Delaware. He told of several great scientists, who had come from the university, but said that the university was not so much indebted to those great men as it is to the every-day man, who has gone forth to battle in the different walks of life. Continuing he said:

"But it is not only the men who come from our school to whom the credit can be given. We find these influences in our homes. For good solid, faithful work I will trust a girl every time Of course, co-education has come and has come to stay, especially from this side of the Hudson river to the Pacific coast. I am glad that in a year or two every woman will have the chance to vote."

The next speaker was Miss Clara Nelson. She said she wished to contradict the toastmaster in what he had said about women wishing the vote. That when a straw vote was taken at Monnett hall not long ago the vote was overwhelmingly against women having the ballot. Miss Nelson spoke of the past memories of college life and of the influence they have on the lives of the students. In a measure, the students of the past are still under the influence put before them in their college days. She said that the memories of the student of twenty or thirty years ago are very different from the memories of those of ten years ago, and those of ten years ago far different from the memories of the students of today. With some, memories are linked with friendships formed in college days.

Where Are Those Friends?

"But where are those friends?" said Miss Nelson. "Many of them are scattered all over the country and some are to be found in foreign lands."

The speaker told of the memories linked with teachers, with the campus grounds and college buildings, saying that everything was changed from what it had been a number of years back, but that the memories would never change.

"You still look back to it as your alma mater, all the memories are different, but yet linked about the spirit of the Ohio Wesleyan university. Every good thing you do and every honor that is bestowed upon you makes your fellow-students and teachers feel proud, and every sorrow brings out their sympathies. Everything should find an echo in your heart. There is nothing like these alumni gatherings to show that we are all of one mind, one kin and one heart."

Professor John A. Bendinger, of the department of music, rendered a vocal solo and was repeatedly encored, but on account of the lateness of the hour refused to respond. Mr. Bendinger has a strong clear voice and his solo was greatly enjoyed.

Dr. Richard Parsons then gave a toast and spoke of the pleasures of a college life. He spoke of the fond recollections of college days that steal over every student of a university, and said that a college life was notable for the sweetness, the strength and the length of its friendships That aside from all romance and tendencies of the sentimental kind strong friendships are formed in these college days that are more lasting than monuments of brass or marble.

James C. Roberts then spoke in the interest of the alumni. He said that of the new alumni being formed by former students the Marion association was one of the babies, but had one of the finest representations. He hoped these gatherings would be held every year and that Marion would send a representative to Delaware next season.

President Welch.

President Herbert E. Welch, of the university, delivered a very able address. As the Delaware party had to return on the eleven-o'clock car, Dr. Welch's talk was not as long as had been hoped, as the time was growing short and he had to limit his talk to only a few minutes.

Dr. Welch said: "I wish to give you a word of congratulation and greeting This is an auspicious time in our university and a time when your assistance as an alumni will be of great help This first annual banquet shows the Marion alumni association is, with one possible exception, the largest in the state outside of Delaware. We have been hearing for a great many years about Marion and the Ohio Wesleyan but it is time we are hearing about the Ohio Wesleyan in Marion. The world is being turned upside down in a generation, and is needing the assistance of educated men and women. If ever, it seems now to be a time when we need well-balanced men and women, ready to be led out to new and larger things God has prepared for us. Now is the time when poorly-educated men can easily undo the things the wise man has done. Scholars serve the country well, and the Ohio Wesleyan university has its share. We may well boast of it in the progress of our country. In this splendid body of old students, I bespeak the time to come when, as a united alumni we, together, will build the future of the university. I rejoice to put some of my life in that university to come."

A short business meeting was held and the old officers were reelected. J. W. Jacoby was elected president, and Mrs. Earl T. Smart, secretary. J. W. Jacoby was appointed a representative to Delaware.

List of the Guests.

Among those in attendance were Dr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Welch, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Roberts, Dr. W. W. Davis, Professor Clara A. Nelson, Professor John A. Bendinger, Professor Emma L. Konantz, Professor W. L. Hornell, Professor Edward L. Rice, of Delaware; Mrs. Charles L. Patten, of Green Camp; Mrs. J. W. Wolfley, Miss Winifred Gast, and Miss Millicent Biggerstaff, of Prospect; Miss Hazel Graham and Mr. D. E. Graham, of Waldo; Miss Wave Baker, Mrs. L. S. Irey and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Edgington, of Caledonia; Miss Minerva DeVore, of Claridon; Miss Hazel Harkwith and Miss Elizabeth McElheny, of LaRue; Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Havighurst, Mr. and Mrs. Earl T. Smart, Mr and Mrs. Frank H. King, Mr. and Mrs N. F. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. G W. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. W J. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Guthery, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. O. G Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jacoby, Mr. and Mrs.. N. C. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Longbon, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Snyder, Rev. and Mrs. D. N. Kelly, Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zuck, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Aye, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Rauhauser, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Guthery, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hipple, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mr. Mrs. George B. Christian, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Jacoby, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Jacoby, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Van Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Dombaugh, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Gugenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Waddell, Mr and Mrs. H. K. Marshall, Mrs. George Salmon, Mrs. C. C. Pettit, Mrs. E. K Uhler, Mrs. Mary Myers, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Mrs. Lorena Cobb, Mrs U K. Guthery, Miss Inez K. Shaw, Miss Annie L. Uncapher, Miss Daisy Jacoby, Miss Mary Jacoby, Miss Etta Jacoby, Miss Lillian Burgess, Miss Blanche Paessler, Miss Leola McGuire, Miss Carmen Blow, Miss Janet Longbon, Miss Charlotte Walters, Miss Adah Monnettee, Miss Pansy Rauhauser, Miss Inez Pickering, Miss Cora B. Ramage, Mr. Arthur F. King, Mr. Edward W. Berringer, Mr. W. J. Weiser, Mr. Frank Foster and Mr. Homer E. Waddell.

EDWARD RYAN DIES AT OLEAN, NEW YORK

At First Reported That Edward Salisbury Is Dead.

Mrs. Anna M. Salisbury, of west Center street, Saturday morning, received a telegram from Olean, New York, informing her of the death of her son, Edward Salisbury, who was recently operated on for appendicitis in Jefferson hospital, Philadelphia. Later a telegram was received from Edward Salisbury to the effect that he was alive and well, and, that instead of him dying, his cousin, Edward Ryan, had died at Olean, New York.

The mother of Edward Ryan, who was eighteen years old, was so badly excited that she was not careful in the wording of her telegram to Mrs. Salisbury, who as a result mourned her son as dead until late that afternoon when she received the reassuring telegram from her own boy.

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DESCRIBES TRIP TO SOUTH POLE

Graphic Story Told by Roald Amundsen.

FINE WEATHER ASSISTS HIM

The Polar Journey Is Devoid of Accident.

Norwegian Explorer Remains Three Days at the Pole To Make Sure of His Observations—Amundsen Is Bringing Back Valuable Geological Collection—Amundsen's Narrative Is Most Interesting.

New York, March 9. — Captain Amundsen's own narrative of his attainment of the south pole, Dec. 14-17, 1911:

BY ROALD AMUNDSEN.

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Hobart, Tasmania, March 8, 11:20 a. m.—On the 10th of February, 1911, we commenced to work our way toward the south, from that day to the 11tth of April establishing three depots, which in all contained a quantity of provisions of about 3,000 kilos. One thousand six hundred kilos, including 1,100 kilos of seal meat, were cached in 80 degrees, 700 kilos in 81 degrees and 800 kilos in 82 degrees south latitude.

As no landmarks were to be seen, these depots were marked with flags, seven kilometers on each side in the easterly and westerly directions. The ground and the state of the barrier were of the best, and especially well adapted to driving with dogs. On Feb. 15, we had thus traveled about 100 kilometers. The weight of the sledges was 300 kilos, and the number of dogs was six for each sledge. The surface of the barrier was smooth and fine, with no satrugi. The crevices were very local and were found dangerous in only two places. For the rest, long smooth undulations.

The weather was excellent, calm or a light breeze. The lowest temperature on these depot trips was minus 45 celsius or centigrade (49 degrees below zero Fahrenheit). On the 4th of March, on our return from the first trip beginning on the 15th of February, we found out that the Fram had already left us. With pride and delight we heard that her smart captain had succeeded in sailing her furthest south and there hoisting the colors of his country, a glorious moment for him and his comrades, the furthest north and the furthest south, good old Fram. The highest south latitude attained was 78 degrees 41 minutes.

Winter On the Ice Barrier.

Before the arrival of winter we had 6,000 kilos of seal meat in the depots, enough for ourselves and 110 dogs. Eight dog houses, a combination of tents and snow huts were built.

Having cared for the dogs, the turn came to use our solid little hut. It was almost entirely covered with snow by the middle of April. First we had to get light and air. The lux lamp, which had a power of 200 standard candles, gave us a brilliant light and kept the temperature up to 20 degrees celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) throughout the winter, and our excellent ventillation system gave us all the air we wanted.

In direct communication with the hut and dug-out on the barrier were workshops, packing rooms, cells for provisions, coal, wood and oil, a plain bath, a steam bath and observatories. Thus we had everything within doors if the weather should be too cold and stormy.

The sun left us on the 22nd of April and did not return until four months later. The winter was spent in changing our whole outfit, which on the depot trips was found to be to clumsy and solid for the smooth surface of the barrier. Besides this, as much scientific work as possible was done, and some astonishing meteorological observations were taken.

Open Water All Winter.

There was very little snow, and there was open water close by throughout the winter. For the same reason higher temperature had been expected, but it remained very low.

In five months there were observed temperatures between minus 50 and 60 degrees celsius (58 and 76 degrees below zero fahrenheit), the lowest temperature, on the 13th of August, being minus 59 degrees celsius. It was then calm. On the 1st of August the temperature was minus 58 degrees celsius and there were six meters of wind. The mean temperature for the year was minus 26 degrees celsius (14.8) below zero fahrenheit). I had expected hurricane after hurricane, but I observed only two moderate storms and many excellent auroras—australist in all directions.

The sanitary conditions were of the best all the winter and when the sun returned on the 24th of August he met the men sound in mind and body, ready to set about the task that had to be solved.

Already, the day before, we had brought our sledges to the starting place for our march toward the south. Only in the beginning of September did the temperature rise to such an extent that there was any question of setting out.

First Start For the Pole.

On the 8th of September eight men, with seven sledges, 90 dogs and provisions for four months, started.

The ground was perfect. The temperature was not bad. The next day it appeared that we had started too early, as the temperature of the following days fell and was kept steady between minus 50 and 60 celsius (58 and 76 degrees below zero fahrenheit).

Personally we did not suffer at all from this cold, our good furs protecting us, but our dogs, it was different. It could easily be seen that they shrunk from day to day and we understood pretty soon that they could not stand the long run to our depot at 80 degrees south.

We agreed on returning and to wait for the arrival of spring. The provisions were cached, and off we went for the hut. With the exception of the loss of a few dogs and a couple of frozen heels everything was all right. Only in the middle of October spring came in earnest. Seals and birds appeared. The temperature was steady between 20 and 30 celsius (68 and 86 degrees fahrenheit).

The original plan that all of us should go toward the south had been changed. Five men had to do this work, while the other three were to start for the east and visit King Edward VII Land. This last mentioned trip was not included in our program, but owing to the fact that the English had not reached it, at least this summer, as was their intention, we agreed that the best thing to do was also to make this trip. On October 20th the southern party started, five men, four sledges, 52 dogs and provisions for four months, everything in excellent order.

The Journey to the Pole.

We had made up our minds to take the first part of the trip as easily as possible in order to give ourselves and the dogs a rational training, and on the 23rd we made our depot in 80 degrees south. We went right ahead. In spite of the dense fog, an error of two to three kilometers happened once in a while, but we were caught by the flagmarks and found these on our way without difficulty.

Having rested and fed the dogs on all the seal meat they were able to eat we started again on the 26th, with the temperature steadily between minus 20 and 30 celsius (4 degrees and 22 degrees below zero fahrenheit).

From the start it was the intention not to drive more than 30 kilometers a day, but it appeared that this was too little for our strong, willing animals. At 80 degrees south we began to build snow cairns of a man's height in order to have marks on our return trip. On the 31st we reached the depot at 81 degrees, and stopped there one day and fed the dogs on as much pemmican as they wanted.

We reached the depot at 82 degrees on the 5th of November, where the dogs for the last time got all they wanted to eat. On the 8th, southward again, with a daily march of 50 kilometers. In order to lighten our heavy sledges we established depots at each degree of south latitude.

Like a Pleasure Trip.

The trip from 82 degrees to 83 degrees became a pleasure trip; excellent ground, fine sledging and an even temperature. Everything went like a dance. On the 9th we sighted South Victoria Land and the continuation of the mountain range which Sir Ernest Shackleton mentioned in his chart as running toward the southeast from the Beardmore glacier, and on the same day we reached 83 degrees and established here depot No. 4. On the 11th we made the interesting discovery that the Ross barrier terminated in a bight toward the southeast at 86 degrees south latitude and 163 degrees west longitude, formed between the southeast mountain range running from South Victoria Land and a range on the opposite side running in a southwesterly direction, probably a continuation of King Edward VII Land. On the 13th we reached 84 degrees, where we established a depot; on the 16th we were at 85 degrees, where also we made a depot.

From our winter quarters "Framheim," 78 degrees 38 minutes south latitude, we had been marching due south. On the 17th of November, at 85 degrees, we arrived at a place where the land and barrier were connected. This was done without any great difficulty. The barrier here rises in undulations to about 300 feet. Some few big crevices indicated the limited boundary. Here we made our head depot, taking provisions for 60 days on sledges and leaving 30 days' provisions on the spot.

The land under which we lay and which we now had to attack looked quite imposing. The nearest summits along the barrier had a height from 2,000 to 1,000 feet, but several others farther south were 15,000 feet or more. The next day we began the climb. The first part of it was an easy task, light stops and well filled mountain sides. It did not take a long time for our willing dogs worked their way up. Further up we met with some small but very steep glaciers. Here we had to harness 20 dogs to each sledge and take the four sledges in two turns. In some places it was so steep that it was difficult enough to use our skis. Some big crevices forced us from time to time to make detours. The first day we climbed 2,000 feet, the next day, mostly up some small glaciers, camping at a height of 4,500 feet; the third day we were obliged to go down on a mighty glacier "Axel Heiberg's Glacier," which divided the coast mountains and the mountains further south. The next day began the longest part of our climb. Many detours had to be made in order to avoid broad cracks and open crevices. These were apparently mostly filled up, as the glaciers in all probability had long ago stopped moving, but we had to be very careful, never knowing for certain how thick was the layer that covered them. Our camp that night lay in the very picturesque surroundings at a height of 5,000 feet. The glacier here was narrowed in between the two 15,000 feet high mountains, the "Fridtjof Nansen" and the "Don Pedro Christophersen." From the bottom of the glacier rose Mount "Ole Engistal," a big snow cone 13,500 feet high.

Day's Splendid Work.

The glacier was very much broken in this comparatively narrow pass. The mighty crevices seemed to stop us from going farther, but it was not so serious as it appeared. Our dogs, which up to this time had covered a distance of about 700 kilometers, the last days very hard work, ran this day 35 kilometers, the ascent being 5,600 feet an almost incredible record. It took us only four days from the barrier to get up on the vast inland plateau. We camped that night at a height of 10,600 feet. Here we had to kill 24 of our brave companions and keep 18, six for each of our three sledges. We stopped here four days on account of bad weather. We tired of this. We set out on the 28th of November. On the 26th, in a furious blizzard and in a dense snow drift, absolutely nothing was to be seen, but we felt that, contrary to expectations, we were going fast down hill. The hipsometer gave us that day a descent of 600 feet. We continued our march the next day in a gale and a dense snowdrift got our faces badly frozen. We could see nothing. We reached that day 86 degrees, dead reckoning. The hypsometer indicated a fall of 800 feet. The next day was similar. The weather cleared a little at dinner time and exposed to our view a mighty mountain range to the east and not far off—only for a moment—and then it disappeared in the dense snowdrift. On the 29th it calmed down and the sun shone, though it was not the only pleasant surprise he gave. In our course stretched a big glacier running toward the south. At its eastern end was the mountain range going in a southeasterly direction. Of the western part of it no view was to be had, it being hidden in the dense fog. At the foot of this glacier, the "Devils Glacier," a depot or six days was established at 86.21 degrees south latitude. The hypsometer indicated 8,000 above sea level.

A Splendid Mountain View.

On Nov. 30 we began to climb the glacier. The lower part of it was very much broken and dangerous. Moreover the snow bridges very often burst. From our camp that night we had a splendid view over the mountain to the east. There was "Helmar Hansen's Summit," the most remarkable of them all. It was 12,000 feet high and covered with such broken glaciers that in all probability no foothold was to be found. "Oscar Wistings," "Sverre Hassels" and "Olav Hjanlands" mountains also lay here, beautifully illuminated in the rays of the bright sun.

In the distance, and only alternately to be viewed in the fog, appeared from time to time "Mount Nielsen," with its summits and peaks about 15,000 feet high. We only saw the nearest surroundings. It took us three days to surmount the devil's glacier, always in misty weather.

On the 1st of December we left this broken glacier, with holes and crevices without number, with its height of 9,100 feet. Before us, looking in the mist and snowdrift-like frozen sea appeared a light, sloping ice plateau, filled with small hummocks. The walk over this frozen sea was not pleasant. The ground under us was quite hollow and it sounded as though we were walking on the bottoms of empty barrels. As it was, a man fell through, then a couple of dogs. We could not use our skis on this polished ice. Sledges had the best of it. The place got the name of "Devil's Dancing Room." This part of our march was the most unpleasant. On Dec. 6th we got our greatest height, according to the hypsometer and aneroid, 10,750 feet at 87 degrees 40 minutes south. On Dec. 8th we came out of the bad weather. Once again the sun smiled down on us. Once again we could get an observation. Dead reckoning and observation were exactly alike—88 degrees 88 minutes 16.6 seconds south.

Before us lay an absolutely plain plateau, only here and there marked with a tiny sastrugi.

In the afternoon we passed 88 degrees 23 minutes (Shackleton's farthest south was 88 degrees 25 minutes). We camped and established our last depot, depot No. 10. From 80 degrees 25 minutes the plateau began to slope down very gentle and smoothly toward the other side.

On the 9th of December we reached 88 degrees 39 minutes. On Dec. 10th 88 degrees 56 minutes; Dec. 11th 89 degrees 15 minutes; Dec. 12th, 89 degrees 30 minutes; Dec. 13, 89 degrees 45 minutes.

Up to this time the observations and dead reckoning agreed remarkably well and we made out that we ought to be at the pole on Dec. 14th in the afternoon.

The Pole Attained.

That day was a beautiful one—a light breeze from southeast, the temperature 23 celsius (9.4 degrees below zero fahrenheit) and the ground and sledging were perfect. The day went along as usual and at 3 p. m. we made a halt. According to our reckoning we had reached our destination. All of us gathered around the colors—a beautiful silk flag—all hands taking hold of it and planting it. The vast plateau on which the pole is standing got the name of the "King Haakon VII Plateau." It is a vast plain, alike in all directions; mile after mile during the night we circled around the camp. In the fine weather we spent the following day taking a series of observations from 6 a. m. to 7 a. m., the result gave us 89 degrees 55 minutes. In order to observe the pole as close as possible we traveled as near south as possible the remaining nine kilometers. On Dec. 16th there we camped. It was an excellent opportunity. There was a brilliant sun. Four of us took observations every hour of the day's 24 hours. The exact result will be the matter of a professional private report. This much is certain—that we observed the pole as close as it is in human power to do it with the instruments we had—a sextant and and artificial horizon. On Dec. 17th everything was in order on the spot. We fastened to the ground a little tent we had brought along, a Norwegian flag and the frame pendant on the top of it.

Norwegian home at the south pole was called Poleheim.

The distance from our winter quarters to the pole was about 1,400 kilometers. The average march a day was 25 kilometers.

The Return Journey.

We started on the return trip on the 17th of December. Unusually favorable weather made our way home considerably easier than the journey to the pole. We arrived at our winter quarters, "Fambeim," on the 27th of January, 1912, with two sledges and 11 dogs, all well.

The daily average speed on the return trip was 36 kilometers; the lowest temperature was minus 31 celsius (23.8 degrees below zero fahrenheit); the highest minus 5 celsius (23 degrees above zero fahrenheit).

Among the results are the determination of the extent and character of the Ross barrier and the discovery of the connection of South Victoria Land, and probably King Edward VII Land, with their continuation in the mighty mountains running toward the southeast, which were observed as far as 88 degrees, but which in all probability continue across the Antarctic continent. The entire length of the newly-discovered mountains is about 850 kilometers. They have been named "Queen Maud's Range." The expedition to King Edward VII Land under the command of Lieutenant Prestud has given excellent results.

Scott's discoveries have been confirmed, and the survey of the Bay of Whales and of the Barrier dome by the Prestud party are of great interest. A good geological collection from King Edward VII and South Victoria Lands is being brought home.

The Fram arrived at the Bay of Whales on the 9th of January. She had been delayed by the "Roaring Forties" on account of the easterly winds.

On Jan. 16 the Japanese expedition arrived at the Bay of Whales and landed on the barrier near our winter quarters. We left the Bay of Whales on Jan. 30. It was a long voyage with contrary winds.

All are well.

ROALD AMUNDSEN.

UNITED STATES CROP REPORT GIVEN OUT

Important Table of Wheat, Corn, Oats and Barley.

QUANTITY OF GRAIN ON FARMS MARCH 1

Wheat Is About 122,025,000 Bushels; Corn, 884,069,000; Oats, 289,988,000; Barley, 24,700,000—Total in the United States.

Washington, March 9.—The crop reporting board of the department of agriculture estimates from reports of correspondents and agents the quantity of wheat on farms March 1, 1912, was about 122,025,000 bushels, or 19.6 per cent. of the 1911 crop, against 162,705,000 bushels, or 25.6 per cent. of the 1910 crop on farms March 1, 1911, and 160,214,000 bushels, or 23.4 per cent. of the 1909 crop on farms March 1, 1910.

About 56.1 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 55.6 per cent. of the 1910 crop and 61.1 per cent. of the 1909 crop so shipped.

The quantity of corn on farms March 1, 1912, was about 884,069,000 bushels, or 34.9 per cent. of the 1911 crop against 1,165,378,000 bushels, or 40.4 per cent. of the 1910 crop on farms March 1, 1911, and 977,561,000 bushels, or 38.3 per cent. of the 1909 crop on farms March 1, 1910. About 20.5 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 22.9 per cent. of the 1910 crop and 24.9 per cent. of the 1909 crop so shipped. The proportion of the total 1911 crop which is merchantable is about 80.1 per cent., against 86.4 per cent. of the 1910 crop and 82.5 per cent. of the 1909 crop.

The quantity of oats on farms March 1, 1912, was about 289,988,000 bushels, or 31.4 per cent. of the 1911 crop, against 442,665,000 bushels, or 37.3 per cent. of the 1910 crop on farms March 1, 1911, and 365,432,000 bushels, or 36.3 per cent. of the 1909 crop on farms March 1, 1910. About 28.8 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 30.6 per cent. of the 1910 crop and 12.7 per cent. of the 1909 crop so shipped.

The quantity of barley on farms March 1, 1912, was about 24,760,000 bushels, or 15.5 per cent. of the 1911 crop, against 33,498,000 bushels, or 19.3 per cent. of the 1910 crop on farms March 1, 1911, and 42,602,000 bushels, or 24.6 per cent. of the 1909 crop on farms March 1, 1910.

About 57.2 per cent. will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 50.0 per cent. of the 1910 crop and 52.5 per cent. of the 1909 crop so shipped.

The percentage of grain on farms March 1, 1912, by important states is given in the first and third columns as compared with the percentage left on farms in 1911 shown in the second and fourth columns is as follows:

	Wheat.		Corn.	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
Penn.	28	4.9	34	21.7
Ohio	27	9.8	35	52.7
Ind.	21	7.2	36	62.9
Ill.	17	7.1	36	12.0
Mich.	24	4.4	30	17.7
Wis.	28	0.9	30	17.4
Minn.	25	11.0	35	25.9
Iowa	28	3.0	40	12.2
Mis.	18	6.5	30	57.7
N. Dakota	19	12.9	25	1.8
S. Dakota	25	3.7	26	12.7
Neb.	2	9.2	37	57.7
Kan.	15	7.7	26	32.8
Ken.	15	1.5	34	31.8
Tenn.	19	1.6	39	35.5
Texas	8	0.5	15	35.5
Idaho	20	3.2	12	
Wash.	10	5.1	17	0.1
Oregon	13	2.2	13	0.1
U. States	19.6	12.2	34.9	8.8
	Oats.		Barley.	
New York	40	15.4	20	0.4
Penn.	36	11.4	34	0.1
Ohio	30	16.4	12	0.1
Ind.	25	11.8	17	...
Ill.	28	34.0	12	0.3
Mich.	33	14.2	14	0.3
Wis.	38	25.5	14	2.9
Minn.	35	23.5	17	4.8
Iowa	37	46.7	20	2.2
Miss.	31	5.5	25	...
N. Dakota	41	21.0	18	3.7
S. Dakota	24	2.7	15	0.8
Neb.	31	10.8	14	0.2
Kansas	28	8.4	20	0.3
Texas	13	2.4	10	...
Mon.	37	7.8	35	0.4
Idaho	28	4.1	15	0.9
Calif.	11	0.8	11	4.5
U. States	31.4	29.0	15.5	24.8

ALBERTA'S GRAIN CROP
Reports from the grain fields of Alberta, Western Canada, show splendid yields of wheat, oats and barley. Many farmers have paid for their lands out of the proceeds of the crop of 1911.
At exhibitions throughout the U. S. wherever grain from this Province has been shown it has received the highest commendation.
Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts.
Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a great success.
Write us to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application) and other information. Address Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or the Canadian Government Agent
H. M. Williams
413 Gardner Building Toledo, Ohio
(Use address nearest you)

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at the Central school building, Saturday,
April 6.
May 4.
June 1.
Examinations commence at 8:00 a. m. and no application will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 70. An average of 75 with a minimum of 70 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 80 and twelve months' experience secures a certificate for two years. 90 with a minimum of 85 and twenty-four months' experience secures a certificate for three years. 95 with a minimum of 90 and thirty-six months' experience secures a certificate for 5 years. An average of 98 with a minimum of 95 and sixty months' experience secures a certificate for 8 years.
Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.
R. B. Bell, Pres.
W. P. Moloney, Vice Pres.
H. W. Almendinger, clerk.

Large Incomes for Practical Farmers

WHEAT, 50 bushels to the acre; Oats, 60 bushels to the acre, Corn, 80 to 100 bushels to the acre; Alfalfa, 6 tons to the acre; Clover Seed, 10 tons to the acre are not uncommon yields, and other grains, grasses and seed in proportion.

Fruit and grain growing, general farming, cattle raising and dairying are all very profitable.

Northeastern Michigan lands will produce crops unsurpassed by any in any part of the United States, and it is the ideal soil and location for apples and other fruits as well as grasses, grains and vegetables.

Schools and churches in every neighborhood; good stone roads, telephone and rural mail service.

It is the place to live comfortable, in a good climate the year around, make money and be within a day's ride of your old home.

We have some genuine bargains in improved and partly improved farms.

Send for our descriptive pamphlets and ask us any questions that may occur to you regarding this locality.

Northeastern Michigan Realty Co.
ALPENA . . . MICHIGAN

On the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month

you can make a round trip through the *best* sections of Arkansas and Texas at a *big* saving over regular cost of fare—you can stop over at any point *free* and be gone 25 days. Every day you put off your trip Southwest *lessens* your opportunity there—*go now!* Take advantage of the *next* excursion via

LOW FARES Southwest

Cotton Belt Route

—the quick and the *direct* line to Arkansas and Texas. It runs splendid trains daily from St. Louis, Cairo and Thebes, with through sleepers, chair cars, and parlor cafe cars. You can make *direct* connection in one of those cities with Cotton Belt Route trains to the Southwest.

Ask your ticket agent to route you via Cotton Belt Route—or tell *me where you want to go.* I will plan your *whole trip* for you, lay out schedule, give you exact fare from your town, and send you our *fine new books*, full of farm facts and the finest of crop and stock scenes Southwest. *All free*—write today.

L. O. SCHAEFER, Traveling Passenger Agent,
616 Traction Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

HURR PIKE PETITION IS GRANTED FRIDAY

Pike Will Cost About $3,000 a Mile Estimated.

Friday afternoon, the county commissioners granted the Hurr pike petition, as all of the resident landowners had signed it, and all had agreed to pay cash for the improvement, with the exception of one or two. The proposed pike will begin at the Martel pike, north of Martel, and extend to the Morrow county line, a distance of two and three-quarter miles, and will cost about $3,000 a mile.

John S. Burkhart, Hollis Cress and Frank Roesch were named as commissioners.

Colonist Tickets
TO
CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, OREGON
And other Western States
AT
VERY LOW RATES
VIA
HOCKING VALLEY,
March 1 to April 15.
Inquire of Agents, Hocking Valley Ry. for information.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

HOCKING VALLEY.

North—7:38 a. m.; 10:05 a. m.; 4:05 p. m. †6:10 p. m.; 11:15 p. m.
South—5:55 a. m.; 7:20 a. m.; 10:30 a. m. *1:15 p. m.; 7:20 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday.
†Runs to Marion only. A half hour later on Sunday.

ERIE.

Southwest—10:27 a. m.; 5:18 p. m.; 1:1 a. m.
East—5:38 a. m.; 12:53 p. m.; 11:56 p. m.; 5:57 p. m.

CHICAGO & ERIE.

West—10:25 a. m.; 12:05 a. m.; *7:45 a. m.; *5:10 p. m.
East—5:38 a. m.; *†9:55 a. m.; *5:10 p. m.; 5:57 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday.
†Runs to Marion only.
‡Runs to Ohio City only.

BIG FOUR.

Eastbound—8:00 a. m., local; 9:20 a. m. 12:32 p. m.; 7:33 p. m.; 10:45 p. m.; *5:3 p. m.
Westbound—5:42 a. m.; 9:55 a. m.; 1:1 p. m.; 7:13 p. m.; *3:10 p. m.
*Daily, except Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

North—6:52 p. m.; *12:20 p. m.
South—10:20 a. m.; *8:00 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday.

C., D. & M. ELECTRIC.

Depart Southbound—6 a. m.; 7 a. m. 8 a. m.; 9 a. m.; 11 a. m.; 12 m.; 1 p. m.; 3 p. m.; 4 p. m.; 5 p. m.; 6 p. m. 7 p. m.; 9 p. m.; *11 p. m.
Arrive Northbound—*5.55 a. m.; †6.5 a. m.; †7.55 a. m.; 8.55 a. m.; 9.50 a. m.; 10.55 a. m.; 12.55 p. m.; 1.50 p. m.; 2.55 p. m.; 4.55 p. m.; 5.50 p. m. 6:55 p. m.; 8:55 p. m.; 10:55 p. m.
*Goes to Delaware only. †From Strafford only.
Hourly service Sundays and holidays

C., M. B. ELECTRIC.

Northbound—Cars leave for Bucyrus at 6 a. m., 8 a. m., 10 a. m.; 12:05 p. m. 2 p. m.; 4 p. m., 6 p. m., 9 p. m.
Southbound—Cars leave Bucyrus for Marion at 7 a. m., 9:05 a. m., 11:10 a. m. 1:05 p. m., 3:05 p. m., 5:05 p. m., 7:10 p. m., 10:20 p. m.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MRS. J. F. PHEASANT IS BADLY BURNED

A Can of Hot Tomatoes Explodes in Her Face.

SHE FINDS RELIEF IN PECULIAR TREATMENT

William Willis, a Broadway Justice, Who Is Credited with Being Able To "Talk Out" the Fire, Is Notified—Mrs. Pheasant Rests Well Throughout the Night.

When preparing supper at her home on Nye street, Friday evening, Mrs. J. F. Pheasant was seriously burned about the face by the explosion of a can of tomatoes, but she did not call a doctor to attend her. Instead she herself called by telephone her brother, Clarence Moore, at Broadway, Union county, and had him notify William Willis, a justice of the peace, who is supposed to be gifted with the power to "talk out" fire. Anyhow, Mrs. Pheasant says her intense suffering was relieved shortly after her brother notified the justice of the peace, and she slept soundly all night. Saturday, she rested comfortably and suffering nothing from the burns.

Mrs Pheasant has unbounded confidence in Justice Willis ability to "talk out" fire. "Because," she says, "about ten years ago he relieved the excruciating pain of a sister, who was burned in an explosion, when the lotions furnished by a physician failed." The sister then was Miss Bertha Moore, who is now Mrs. Frank Harruff, formerly of this city, and now residing at Upper Sandusky. It was then Mrs. Pheasant learned that it was not necessary for the "human fire extinguisher" to be present to "talk out" the fire, that he could do it many miles away, and so when she was burned Friday evening her first thoughts were of the Broadway man

When the accident occurred, Mrs Pheasant had company, Mrs Nathan Pyatt and children, of Boon, Michigan, and was hurrying with her supper. The can of tomatoes had been placed on the stove to warm and then when she went to open it the explosion resulted Her face was covered with the can's hot contents and it was at first feared the sight of one eye had been damaged.

TWO MARRIAGES ARE QUICKLY CELEBRATED

Justice Charles E. Gompf Performs the Ceremony.

Justice Charles E. Gompf is fast gaining a reputation as Marion's "marrying 'squire." Saturday, he married two couples in the probate court-room within the space of an hour.

Mrs. Emma Camm, a widow, forty-two years old, and Charles R. McNeal, a bachelor, forty-one years old, were first married The groom is employed by the Marion Steam Shovel company. Mr. and Mrs. McNeal will make their future home on Waterloo street. They were married at 9 o'clock

Miss Chloire A. Stevens, twenty-one years old, and Noah L. Akron, twenty-three years old, were married at 10 o'clock The groom is a farmer.

NOTICE ISSUED BY COUNTY SECRETARY

Teachers Are Expected To Report as to Reading.

T. E. Bolander, county secretary of the Ohio Teachers' Reading circle, has issued a notice in which he asks that all teachers who have completed the reading circle work for this year, to notify him at his home at No. 317 south High street, so that they will receive the proper credit

Those who have not quite finished the work, but expect to complete it before June, are expected to report before April 1, just the same as if they had completed the course. Those who have read four years or or more and have not received the new diploma, may secure it by making application to Mr. Bolander. Mr. Bolander states that no diplomas will be issued this year unless application is made for them before June.

RAICHLEY LOSES IN TAX CONTENTION

The State Commission Refuses To Change Figures.

According to information received by members of the city board of review Saturday, the complaint of Burr Raichley, who appealed to the state tax commission, has been dismissed.

The local board appraised the Raichley property at the corner of Church and State streets at $14,770. Raichley claimed the valuation was too high, but the board refused to change it and Raichley then went to the state authorities. However, he paid taxes on the valuation, January 15.

CLEON E. WEBB WINS AN ASHTABULA BRIDE

Webb Has a Great Many Friends in This City.

Cleon E. Webb, a graduate from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1907 and who later pitched for Newark in the Ohio-Pennsylvania league, was united in marriage last Wednesday evening to Miss Mabel Warmington, of Ashtabula. The groom, who is now a member of the pitching staff of the Indianapolis club, is well known in this city, having played ball against Marion a couple of seasons.

ANDREW A. GILLETT DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Death Comes After a Brief Illness at Waldo.

Waldo, O., March 9.—[Special.]—Andrew A .Gillett, who celebrated his eighty-second birthday last Monday, died of pneumonia at the home of his sister, Mrs. Jerry Ellmaker, this morning at 11 30 o'clock. He had been ill only since Tuesday.

The deceased was a veteran of the civil war, having served as a member of I company, 141th Ohio Volunteer infantry He passed the greater part of his life in Marion county, and was quite well known. He was twice married His first wife died half a century ago, and eight years later he was married to Miss Samantha Ferguson, who died about eight years ago He is survived by two sons by his first marriage, John and Charles Gillette, of Paulding county, and one daughter by his second marriage, Mrs. George McClellan, of this place

MRS. G. W. WARD DIES AT ADVANCED AGE

Death Comes at Her Home in Selma, California.

W. W. Ward, of Girard avenue, received a letter Saturday, informing him of the death of his mother, Mrs. G. W. Ward, which occurred at her home in Selma, California, March 2 The deceased was past seventy years of age and had been failing for the past year. Her death was due to apoplexy.

The deceased formerly resided in Marion and is will known here. About five years ago, she moved to California with her husband. She is survived by her husband, three children residing in California, W. W. Ward and Marion Ward, of this city.

JOINED IN MARRIAGE AT PASTOR'S HOME

Miss Scherger and Mr. Lawrence A. Tilton.

Miss M Rosa Scherger, of Agosta, and Mr Lawrence A Tilton, of Bellefontaine, were united in marriage at the home of Rev. Theodore F Lageman, of south Prospect street, Saturday. They were unattended.

Mr. and Mrs. Tilton will make their future home on a dairy farm in Logan county.

MRS. MICHAEL CLARY DIES LAST SATURDAY

Death Is the Result of a Protracted Illness.

IS A RESIDENT OF MARION MANY YEARS

Mrs. Clary Is a Christian Woman Held in the Highest Regard by a Wide Circle of Friends Throughout the City—The Arrangements for the Funeral Services.

Mrs. Margaret Haxton Clary, aged sixty-seven years, widow of Michael Clary, whose death occurred about two years ago, died from a complication of diseases at her home, No. 267 north Prospect street, Saturday morning She had been ill since last September, and her death was not unexpected.

The deceased was a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, and was married to Mr. Clary in Scotland. She was the mother of five children, of whom only two are living. They are Councilman Thomas Clary, who was born in Scotland, and John, who is a native of Marion

Mrs. Clary was a woman of lovable character and her death will be learned with profound regret by her many Marion friends

The funeral services were held at St. Mary's Catholic church, of which the deceased was a devout member, Monday morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Father Joseph M Denning officiating Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

DIES OF PNEUMONIA AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

William Miller Trimmer Passes to Eternity.

William Miller Trimmer, aged fifty-nine years, six months and three weeks, died of pneumonia at his home, No. 293 south Prospect street, Saturday night at 10 o'clock. He had been sick only one week.

The deceased was quite well known in this city and was employed in the shops of the Ohio Tractor company. He was born in Rich Hill, Knox county, but had lived here many years He is survived by a widow.

The remains were shipped to Knox county, where interment was made Tuesday.

Day Gets Liberty.

The Ohio State Journal makes the following reference to a former Marion man George B. Day, former local east Gay street piano dealer, who was sentenced to one year in the pen for embezzlement, was released from prison at the expiration of his sentence, Saturday. He said he has not decided upon his plans for the future.

An Incorporation.

The J. W Clark Real Estate company was incorporated in Columbus, Monday, with an authorized capital stock of $15,000. The incorporators are J W Clark, Clyde Wogan, Adam Lauer, Thomas Clark and Lloyd DeGolley. The company will handle real estate on a large scale.

ROOSEVELT AND DEBS IN THE SAME BOAT

But Debs Is Better Liked by the Socialists.

COLONEL LINKED WITH M'NAMARA

Straw Vote Taken by Socialist Paper Shows Exactly Where Mr. Roosevelt, Debs, Gompers, Haywood, McNamara and Even Taft Stand—The Logic of It.

We are sorry to say that it looks as if many of us might have to desert Mr. Roosevelt for Mr. Debs.

It is the Appeal to Reason that brings us up against the logic of the case. You know the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist paper that is even more "progressive" than Mr. Roosevelt has avowed himself—to this date and in public. That is saying a good deal for the Appeal to Reason, we admit, but it is true.

The Appeal to Reason has taken a straw vote among its readers on the presidential question. A straw vote is the true way to test the sane, safe and sober sence of a nation on a subject of real importance. The old-fashioned ballot is all right for a school election or when the position of poundmaster is at stake, but on a question like the presidency, give us the straw vote every time.

And what do you think! Why, Mr Roosevelt got 41,384 votes! And how many do you suppose Mr. Taft got? Just 426!

Of course, that throws Mr. Taft out. Logic is logic—and we have to go with the straw vote of the Appeal to Reason.

And by the same logical process we shall have to throw Mr. Haywood—the Mr Haywood who was tried for dynamiting outrages in western mining circles. He got 41,109 votes. To be sure, this shows that he and Mr. Roosevelt are close rivals for Socialistic popularity, but there is no going back on the straw vote.

And now, alas! we must say goodby to Mr. Roosevelt. Why? Because there are—and we grieve to say it—three men in the country more popular in Socialistic circles than even Mr. Roosevelt. Yes, sir; three.

And here they are with their vote.

Debs, with a vote of 65,928.

McNamara, with a vote of 54,726

Gompers, with a vote of 42,225.

Doubtless you know all about Debs, McNamara and Gompers. They are all popular in Socialistic circles, though Mr. McNamara, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, is no longer active in spreading the propaganda. Anyhow, the vote shows that the readers of the Appeal to Reason, while fond of Mr Roosevelt and reposing a large amount of confidence in him, still rank him as a little less tried and true than Debs, McNamara and Gompers.

And of course the same logic that forced out Mr. Taft and Mr Haywood will have to eliminate Mr. Roosevelt and Mr Gompers and Mr. McNamara. That leaves us with Mr. Debs on our hands

Can we stick to Mr. Roosevelt as against Mr Debs? Not if we are logical. We just can't do it Straw votes are straw votes and logic is logic

So, as between Mr Roosevelt and Mr Debs, many of us will have to desert Mr. Roosevelt It is too bad.—Chicago Inter-Ocean

DATE OF DARROW TRIAL IS FIXED

Court Overules Objection of Attorney Darrow's Counsel.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 9.—Clarence S Darrow, famous labor attorney, will go to trial on a charge of bribery and attempting to influence a juror May 14 Judge Hutton, of the Los Angeles county superior court, today overruled the objection of Attorney Earl Rogers in the bribery case, declaring that notes of the grand jury which had been furnished the defense was sufficient under the law, and refusing to order that the district attorney furnish Darrow and his attorney with a more complete copy of the grand jury proceedings The ruling was unexpected as it practically reverses a former ruling by the court

It is probable the matter will be taken to a higher court by Darrow

JOINED IN MARRIAGE AT MINISTER'S HOME

Miss Gladys O. Coffin and Mr. Corey E. Tonguet.

Miss Gladys O Coffin, of Columbus, and Mr Corey E Tonguet, of this city, were united in marriage by Rev Mr King at the latter's home in Columbus, Thursday afternoon They were unattended Mr and Mrs Tonguet will make their future home in Columbus, where the groom is employed in a hotel He is the son of Edward Tonguet, of north Main street.

John M. Andrews.

John M Andrews, formerly of Marion, who, as was stated recently, was granted a new trial at Warren, Pennsylvania, on a charge of first degree murder, has been transferred from Warren to the Erie county jail He will remain there until his second trial is over. Shackled to a deputy, he was transferred in a taxi and placed on board the train for Erie Andrews feels confident, seemingly, that he will be found innocent.

WILL CASE HANGS LONG TIME IN LOCAL COURT

Matter May Now Be Brought to a Hearing.

WILL IS DRAWN BY WILLIAM THEW IN 1883

Property Valued at $28,000 Is Left. A Distribution of Proceeds Is Now Sought—A Large Number of Heirs—Some Notes Gathered in the Common Pleas Court.

By the waiving of service of summons and by voluntarily entering his appearance in court, through Attorneys Mouser & Moloney, Richard Thew, a millionaire Lorain manufacturer, has made it possible to bring to speedy hearing a will case involving some unique features as well as disposing of $28,000 to about forty-five heirs residing in fifteen different states.

After many months of diligent effort on the part of Attorneys Mouser & Moloney they have finally got every one of the heirs to waive service of summons and to enter their appearance voluntarily Thew was the last one of the forty-five.

The history of the case dates back as far as 1833, when William Thew, then a resident of Marion county, died, leaving a will and testament, in which William P. Thew, Henry Thew and William T. Brockelsby were named as executors, and Eliza Killett, Sarah Garberson and Emma Thew were named as beneficiaries, receiving annuities. All of these parties are now dead, and J. W. Thew, Henry W. Nesbitt and John Wesley Thew have succeeded the decedent executors.

The will provided that Eliza Killett, Sarah Garberson and Emma Thew were to receive annuities under the will and that within one year after their death, but not within thirteen years after the death of William Thew, the executors were authorized to convert all of the property into money and distribute it among the following heirs:

Thomas P. and Ruth Anna Curtis, John and Jane Irey, Joseph and Mary Thew, Jesse Y. Thew, John and Sidney Curtis, William and Ann Douglass, Edwin Brockelsby, William P. Thew and William T. and Abigail Brockelsby.

The property, which has been converted into money, is now ready for distribution, but the executors are uncertain as to how to distribute it Some of the children of the parties named in the will have died, leaving children, and the executors are desirous of obtaining a court order directing them how to distribute the money to the heirs, many of whom are grandchildren of William Thew The heirs are Mary E Eaves, Genith S. White, Joseph S Curtis, John T. Irey, Jr., Bennie Irey, Mary Sanford, Olive Rice, J. W. Thew, Frank H. Thew, William A. Thew, Ella T. Owens, Elizabeth Griffiths, Ottie Adolph, Ida McLean, Addie Robinson, Bell Bates, Minnie Scoville, Dot Thew, Lincoln Curtis, Ernest Curtis, Ann Bell, Richard Thew, Emmaline Harris, Sarah E. Harris, Ida Weber, William W. Thew, Lottie Fields, Emma Thomas, J. C and J. B Brockelsby, Ella Brown, Jessie Oberfield, Eva Walker, Louie Iosbaker, Jessie Coole, Edna McBride, Elizabeth Solinger, Gertrude M. Smith, Arvine W. Douglass, Frank H Douglass, Dollie M. Douglass, Charles W Douglass, Mettie M. Landes and Addie M. Burroughs.

Praying that an order and decree of divorce granted his former wife, Lulu Kannel, may be modified and changed so that he be given custody of his two children, Avanelle and Carey Le Roy Kannel, William R. Kannel, through Attorneys Mouser & Moloney, filed a petition in the court of common pleas, Monday.

In 1909, Kannel brought an action in divorce, but his wife was granted the decree on her cross-petition, in which she charged gross neglect of duty and failure to provide. She was also given custody of the children and the husband was ordered to pay $12 a month alimony. He now asks that this decree be modified on the ground that the mother is immoral and that she is unfitted to properly raise and train the children He says that since the granting of the decree, February 7, 1910, his former wife has been leaving her children with others, while she associated with certain men whose names are unknown to him. Kannel further avers that his divorced wife has been living with the children in the home of her parents and brother and sister-in-law in a small house, and that since the divorce was granted she has become the mother of another child whose paternity is unknown, he says.

Because her husband is alleged to have threatened to kill her on numerous occasions, Christina Neidig, Saturday morning, through Attorneys Crissinger & Guthery, brought an action for a divorce from Hubert R Neidig, a painter. The Neidigs were married in this city, April 23, 1889, and are the parents of two daughters one of whom is now married and the other is fifteen years of age

The plaintiff avers that her husband is addicted to liquor to such an extent that he frequently becomes intoxicated. At one time he threatened to kill her with a butcher knife and threatened her several times afterward, but displayed no weapon She says she was frequently compelled to seek shelter and safety with neighbors. She asks for a divorce, reasonable alimony and custody of the minor daughter. Judge W. E. Scofield granted a temporary injunction restraining Neidig from disposing or encumbering any of his property or in any way interfering with his wife.

An application to transfer the $10,000-damage suit of Miriam Bertrand, administrator of the estate of her husband, James L. Bertrand, against the Ohio & Western Lime company, to the United States district court for the northern district of Ohio, was tentatively denied by Judge W. E. Scofield Saturday The defendant company an Indiana corporation, is desirous of having the cause tried in the federal court. Fred M McSweeney, of Columbus, an attorney representing the corporation, appeared before Judge Scofield and asked for the removal, presenting at the same time for the court's approval the required bond of $500 The court stated that there was some doubt as to his jurisdiction in the matter, because the time for filing the application of removal had expired. Attorney McSweeney then wanted the court to approve the bond, but this he declined to do on the same ground He informed him, however, that if he would present authorities, and convince the court of its jurisdiction he would act in the matter Attorney John D DeGolley, representing the plaintiff, opposed the applicated for removal and the court's approval of the bond

Bertrand, the decedent, was killed in a dynamite explosion at the plant of the company, January 4 An unidentified Italian was killed at the same time.

The defendant has been given leave to plead by March 23, in the suit of Charles G. Avers against the Prospect Oil & Gas company.

In the partition suit of John C Luvisi against Gus L Luvisi and others, J. Wilbur Jacoby has been appointed guardian ad litem for Elizabeth Merriam and Hugh A. Luvisi, minor defendants, with leave to answer instanter Eudora Luvisi Harding, as guardian of the property of the two minor defendants, has been made a party defendant upon her own motion, and has filed an answer consenting to partition.

The replevin suit of Lenox Reber against George W. Clark and others was dismissed Saturday. The cause was settled out of court. The action was to replevin an office safe, but a jury in the court of Justice Charles E. Gompf gave possession of it to Clark, who purchased the plant of the old Milholland Brick company several years ago Reber carried the case by way of appeal to the common pleas court, but a few days ago he returned the safe to Clark, as was stated in Friday's Star. He refused, however, to give Clark the combination for opening it and a suit in mandamus against Reber was threatened.

In the partition suit of Mollie Butler against Martha Underwood and others, leave has been given Andrew J. Underwood and Mary Anderson to answer by March 17 L. G. Irey is made a party defendant

Judge W E. Scofield assigned the following causes Saturday.

March 18—Flach against the village of Green Camp, and Merkle against Foye

March 25—Jenkins, administrator, against Peadon

A suit to partition eighty acres of land owned by the late Thomas H B Markey in Grand Prairie township was begun in the court of common pleas by Thomas W. Markey, Saturday, through Attorneys Crissinger & Guthery The defendants named are Nellie Mercer and her husband, Albert, Ethe Steward and her husband, Walter; Hattie Markey, Mildred Montgomery, Helen Montgomery, LeRoy Montgomery, Mabel Montgomery and Howard Montgomery, minors, George Montgomery, and Fred E Guthery, guardian of Hattie Markey

An execution for the costs, amounting to over $80 has been issued by County Clerk W. W. Klinefelter on the surety of James Logue, a farm hand, who was arrested and convicted on a paternity charge preferred by Loey Shull. Logue has skipped, it is said and now his surety, Lenox Reber, must make good.

Miss Shull was awarded a judgment of $300, and fortunately for Reber, Logue had this amount in the bank. This was drawn by Reber and paid to the clerk, who receipted for it as coming from Reber. The costs, however, will have to come out of Reber's own pocket.

In the partition suit of Mollie Butler against Martha Underwood and others, Lloyd G Irey, through Attorney John H. Clark, Monday, filed an answer and cross-petition, in which he admits all the plaintiff's allegations to be true and asks that his mortgage claim of $300 be protected.

An answer, setting up a general denial, was filed by Hubert Neidig, defendant in an action in divorce brought by Christina Neidig, in the court of common pleas, through Attorneys Mouser & Moloney, Monday afternoon.

We are admonished that a good name is better than great riches—but most of us keep right on hustling for riches just the same.

What Stands Between You and a New Home?

Is it because you have not enough money to pay cash? If that be your reason, we wish to say just a word. We will furnish your home with just what pieces you may be in need of. Come in and pick out what you need. Make a small payment down. The balance can be made in weekly or monthly payments.

Makers of Happy Homes

The Hoover-Rowlands Co.

North Main Street.

Your Credit is Good

Now Is the Time To SPRAY

This is the store than can equip you with all kinds of the best grades of **Spray Pumps** and Spraying materials.

Brass Bucket Pumps, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.

Barrel Pumps, $8.00, $10.00, $12.50 to $21.00.

These prices depend largely on what connections and equipment you desire.

Insist on having

DowLime & Sulphur

to spray with.

In gallon or barrel quantities.

Get one of our spraying calendars.

Thibaut & Mautz Bro

The Spot to Buy Hardware.

AT NELS

Handsome Locke

Always Stylish
Always Pretty
Always in demand

We are showing an especially attractive priced at

$1.50 to $10.00

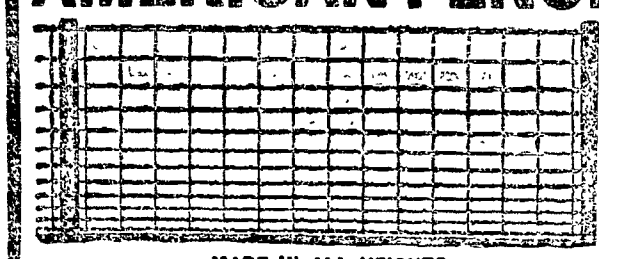
Nelson & So

Jewelers *Optic*

Grounds for divorce may cemetery of love.

Headquarters for Farm Fences.

AMERICAN FENCE



MADE IN ALL HEIGHTS

Made of large, strong, high-grade steel wires, heavily galvanized. Amply provides for expansion and contraction. practically everlasting. Never goes wrong, no matter how great a strain is put on it. Does not mutilate nor injure stock.

Turns Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Pigs

EVERY ROD GUARANTEED by us and guaranteed by the manufacturers. Call and see it. We can show you how it will save you money and fence your fields so they will stay fenced.

Haberman Hardware Co

NORTH MAIN STREET.

The Men You Meet

are the men who wear C. & K. Hats. Every man who walks out of our shop with a C.& K. Hat on is well dressed.

Exclusive agents for Crofut & Knapp $3.00 Hats. Spring goods are arriving.

MARX BROS. & HES

The Store That Makes Good.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LORING J. SMITH TO SERVE PRISON TERM

The Supreme Court Renders Its Decision Tuesday.

THE TERMINATION OF A LONG LEGAL BATTLE

Bondsmen Will Be Ordered To Bring Smith into Court and Turn Him Over To Serve Term of Three Years in the Ohio Penitentiary for Embezzlement.

After a hard fight for his freedom, Loring J. Smith, former secretary and general manager of the defunct Ohio Milling & Elevator company, who was indicted for embezzlement in 1909, must serve three years at hard labor in the Ohio penitentiary.

Tuesday morning, supreme court passed on the merits of the Smith case and reversed the circuit court, according to information received by Attorneys Mouser & Moloney in a telephone communication from P. J. Monahan, an assistant in the attorney general's department and a former resident of this city.

The supreme court's decision ends a court battle conspicuous for the numerous legal technicalities involved. As soon as the supreme court's mandate is received by County Clerk W. W. Klinefelter, he will notify Smith's bondsmen, John A. Heton and Dr. N. F. Tilton, who will be expected to have him brought into court or forfeit to the state their $2,000 bond.

Smith was indicted on several counts for embezzlement, and was tried and convicted for embezzling the proceeds of a check for $198, which, the evidence showed, was applied by Smith to a personal indebtedness to the City National bank. At the time of drawing this particular check, Smith was the secretary and general manager of the Ohio Milling & Elevator company with full authority to draw the company's checks, and with full control over its funds, which were deposited in the Marion Savings bank.

Good Business Start.

The evidence adduced at the trial showed that the company began business without debt, and that, after two years' operation, it had been plunged deeply into debt under Smith's management. In fact, at the time of Smith's arrest the company was practically insolvent and later became defunct as a result of Smith's speculations, it was alleged at his trial.

The fact that the corporation started prosperously, and became so badly involved within two years, aroused the suspicions of the stockholders and a Chicago expert accountant was employed to inspect the books. According to this expert's report to the directors, Smith was found to be short in his accounts more than $10,000, which, it was alleged, was accomplished by a series of embezzlements ranging from a few dollars up into the hundreds.

The company's books were kept by Smith, however, in such a way as to baffle the expert's efforts to determine more than a general shortage, except in the case of the check for $198, and a few other isolated instances in which indictments were returned by the grand jury.

At the time the grand jury indicted Smith a serious question presented itself to Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. Justice as to whether, under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the giving and payment of the check for $198, Smith, under the law, was guilty of embezzling money or credit. The prosecutor advised the grand jurors, that, in his judgment, the offense was one of embezzlement of money. Upon trial of Smith, Attorneys Scofield & Durfee, his counsel, made a motion directing that the court order the jury to return a verdict in favor of the prisoner on the ground that the state's evidence showed embezzlement of credits rather than of money. This motion was considered by Judge Babst for nearly a day when he overruled the motion and Smith was convicted.

Attorneys Scofield & Durfee immediately filed a motion for a new trial, which was overruled, and Smith was sentenced to serve three years at hard labor in the penitentiary at the same time. Smith's attorneys then prosecuted error to the circuit court, where they contended that the supreme court, in the celebrated Toledo embezzlement case of Metzger against the State, had decided the point in question in Smith's favor. This was disputed in long arguments by Prosecuting Attorney Justice and Attorneys Mouser & Moloney, who had been employed by the Ohio Milling & Elevator company's stockholders to assist in the prosecution of Smith.

The circuit court reversed the finding of the common pleas court, determining that, if there had been any embezzlement at all, Smith's offense constituted embezzlement of credits and not of money. Prosecutor Justice immediately prosecuted error from the circuit court judgment to the supreme court. His petition-in-error asked a circuit court reversal on the ground that the judgment was against the law and the weight of the evidence.

Smith's counsel then sought to have the cause dismissed because service of summons-in-error had never been made on Smith and when this was overruled Smith personally filed a similar motion to have the case dismissed because summons-in-error was served on his attorneys instead of himself. Last Tuesday, the last motion was dismissed by the supreme court and the cause was heard on its merits. Oral arguments being made by Prosecutor Justice and Attorneys G. E. Mouser and W. P. Moloney for the state and Attorney E. B. Durfee for Smith.

Smith is now a resident of Toledo.

WILLIAM SNYDER GIVEN HIS LIBERTY

Is Unable To Pay His Fine and the Costs.

William Snyder, who was fined in October, 1909, by former Mayor John G. Seiter on a charge of violating the Rose local-option law and who was arrested and jailed on a mandate from common pleas court, January 4, was released from the county jail, Monday afternoon, through Homer E. Johnson, commissioner of insolvents. The judgment against Snyder amounted to $164.66, which he swore he was without means of paying.

Tuesday, Jesse Edgington was given a hearing by Commissioner Johnson in the probate court to obtain his release from jail. Edgington was arrested and committed to jail last September on a paternity charge. He was adjudged to pay Clara Scheitzel $300. He claims that he is without friends or means to pay the judgment, and that he will have to lie in jail indefinitely.

BROTHERS SENT TO PENITENTIARY

Mt. Vernon Men Given Stiff Sentence by Judge.

Mt. Vernon, O., March 12.—Judge Wickham today sentenced Clarence Foster, who was convicted of larceny in connection with the burglary of the store of E. E. McGuire, at Centerburg, December 15th, to four years in the state penitentiary. His brother, Charles Foster, convicted on the same charge and generally believed to have been the master mind in the Hulse block fire, was given twelve years in the penitentiary.

Both men protested their innocence and Clarence declared that the goods found in his rooms were carried there as far as he knew by his brother, Charles.

TAKES BACK SLAP AT THE PRESIDENT

New York Congressman Apologizes to the House.

Washington, March 12.—Representative Akin, of New York, Independent, Monday apologized to the house for the language employed by him in a speech appearing in the Congressional Record of March 7, in which he assailed President Taft, Senator Root and former Representative Littauer. He also requested permission to withdraw the objectionable matter, which was granted.

Mr. Akin's action made needless the naming of an investigating committee and the resolution adopted by the house Saturday was vacated.

AUDITOR PLEASED BY TAX SETTLEMENT

Record Is Accepted Without a Correction.

County Auditor Jay Spaulding, who made his first annual February tax settlement with the state while in Columbus, Monday, is much pleased over the fact that it was accepted without a correction. The auditor was highly complimented on his accuracy. He was informed that it is often necessary to send back the settlement sheets for correction three or four times before they are finally accepted.

Auditor Spaulding announces that the figures for the February settlement will be given out for publication some time this week.

DEATH BRINGS SORROW TO HOST OF FRIENDS

Justice James Price Passes Away in Indiana.

Reference is made in the telegraphic columns of the Star, today, to the death of Associate Justice James Price, of the supreme court, at Martinsville, Indiana. Justice Price resided in Lima and had many friends and acquaintances in this city, formed while he was occupying a seat on the circuit court bench here.

Judge Price had served the people long and faithfully, and the announcement of his death brings sorrow to the hearts of thousands of friends throughout the state.

The traffic of the port of Hamburg far exceeds that of any other European port. The number of ships arriving at the port during 1911 was 17,965 of 13,176,000 net registered tons, against 17,358 vessels of 12,656,000 tons during 1910.

U-Want-To

Get the best and purest in eatables at reasonable prices. You are certain of this service if you trade here.

Sauer Kraut

A good quality in bulk at 10c per quart.

Kings

We have a cooking variety of King Apples, large and perfect without a bruise. They are a satisfaction to those who want the best.

Specialists in R. T. LEWIS & CO. Things Good to Eat Phone 130

THE ROOSEVELT FIRE NOT SPREADING MUCH

Sparks Started in Columbus Face Cold Elsewhere.

BIG NOISE DOESN'T MAKE DELEGATES

Grange President Bachelder Comes Out for Taft—Republicans Will Support Neither the Recall of Judges Nor the Third Term Idea. Many Progressives for Taft.

[BY GUS J. KARGER.]

Washington, March 12.—Popular response to the challenge offered President Taft in the Columbus speech and the Boston announcement of candidacy has been immediate, almost electrical. The Roosevelt enthusiasm, so confidently predicted, failed to materialize. Instead of that the Taft sentiment, stirred to expression by loyalty on the one hand, and indignation on the other, manifested itself over night. The hopelessness of the opposition became evident with the first declarations from East, West, North and South. Expressions of loyalty and declarations of support came from every quarter in a volume so overwhelming as to assure the unbiased observer that the renomination of President Taft on the first ballot is already assured. The figures are there to demonstrate it.

More than four score delegates have already been chosen and they stand as a solid phalanx for President Taft. The noise and confusion, which Colonel Roosevelt's managers endeavored to create failed to bring about a stampede. Districts in more than a dozen states went about their business in orderly manner, and the result was the same everywhere. Taft delegates in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Oklahoma, not to speak of Michigan, where Governor Osborne holds forth and Missouri, where Governor Hadley is pleased to consider himself supreme. Preliminary work done in other states predicts similar results with a degree of unanimity that would appear startling were it not for the fundamental principle involved. The people of the United States are not prepared to alter two precedents at once. They will not deny a faithful president a second term. And they will not accord any American president a third term.

In the East.

The action taken by Republicans in the eastern states, for instance, makes it perfectly obvious to any clear-headed man that Mr. Taft's nomination is inevitable. The will of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania is practically recorded. The 202 votes in the convention controlled by the three states in question offers a handicap to Mr. Taft's opponents which is well-night insurmountable. Taken together with the eighty-odd Taft delegates already chosen, with the twenty-eight from New Jersey, fourteen from Connecticut, twelve from Maine, ten from Rhode Island—with the assured support of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and the mountain states and the states on the coast—it seems hardly necessary to carry out the computation with regard to the voting strength of every commonwealth in the Union—the utter hopelessness of the cause espoused by Senator Dixon is perfectly obvious. Every delegate regarded as "prospective" by Mr. Dixon might well be conceded, and yet no other conclusion than the triumphant renomination of Mr. Taft could be reached. Private conversations with Colonel Roosevelt, which have found their way into the newspapers, sustain to the fullest degree the assertions thus advanced.

It isn't only a question of nomination: it is one of election as well. No Republican candidate for the presidency can be elected without the support of the eastern states in the electoral college.

And the east will support President Taft in November quite an enthusiastically as the west. But it will not support the third-term idea, not even the non-consecutive third term.

It will not support Mr. Roosevelt.

Former Governor N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, president of the National grange, has declared that the Columbus speech made Roosevelt impossible. In Orange, New Jersey, the McKinley and Roosevelt club has changed its name and endorsed the candidacy of President Taft. Fifty New Hampshire progressives, previously asociated with Governor Bass, have pledged their support to Taft.

Finding of Coroner.

The death of Joseph E. Willis, of Toledo, fifty years old, a Pennsylvania train despatcher, who died between Waldo and Norton on a Pennsylvania train, Sunday, March 3, was due to paralysis of the heart, according to Coroner W. H. Hinklin. His finding was filed in common pleas court Tuesday afternoon.

Workman Is Hurt.

George Burnworth, an employe of the Marion Steam Shovel company, was the victim of an accident, Monday evening. While he was at work he fell heavily upon a scrap heap. He suffered a bad cut back of the left ear, and a fracture and sprain of his right wrist. Surgical attention was necessary.

While he is about it, the self-made man should make himself agreeable.

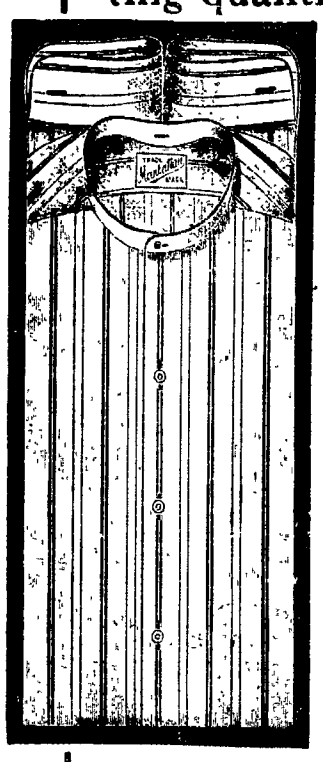
Wise men worry over a lot of things that fools never think of.

MACKEN & SMITH

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Sale of the Famous Manhattan Shirts Has Been Awarded to This Store

Manhattan Shirts are recognized the country over as the finest Shirts made; superior in quality of material; in the beauty of pattern; in their more comfortable fitting qualities. It's also well known that the makers of Manhattan Shirts are most particular in selecting the store that shall sell their product. The best store invariably is sought, and the fact that to Macken & Smith has been transferred this line—is a testimonial to its growing trade and its satisfactory dealings with the public.



We seek out the best in every line for the least money, and the fact that Manhattan Shirts have been added will be abundantly appreciated by most men.

The Spring Line Manhattan Shirts

The Spring patterns and styles of Manhattan Shirts went on sale yesterday—and we invite you to come and pick from what we believe the handsomest patterns in Shirts any Marion store has ever shown. There are the all-silk shirts with soft cuffs—Madras and Percales in soft or stiff bosom, pleated or plain. Priced at $5.00, $3.50, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.50.

LION COLLARS. **Macken & Smith.** Coon-Corliss Collars.

MARION'S BEST CLOTHING STORE.

AN AGED FARMER FALLS TO DEATH

Has Neck Broken When Straw Stack Turns Over.

Akron, O., March 12.—While working at the top of a straw stack on his farm near Uniontown, Samuel C. Young, aged sixty-three, fell with the stack late yesterday afternoon and was buried under several tons of straw. When he was dug out by farm hands he was dead. An examination showed that his neck was broken by the fall and that death had been instantaneous.

Young went to the top of the tack to free it of ice when he missed his footing and fell.

The rate of a bee's flight through the air is a mile in two minutes. Its wings beat the air at the rate of 190 strokes a second.

Alarm Clocks 75c

Other stores ask a dollar—but this is a popular priced store.

Combs.....10c to 25c
Hair Brushes.....10c to 75c
Tooth Brushes 5c, 10c, 15c & 25c
Back Combs 10c, 25c to $2.75
Side Combs, per pair 10c to 50c
Barrettes, each 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c.
Cuff Buttons for ladies or gents, ...25c, 39c and 50c
Ebony frame Hand Mirrors, ...25c, 35c to $1.00
Oak frame Mirrors, each.....10c to 95c
Paper Racks, each.....85c
Ladies' silk Gloves, per pair 50c
Ladies' Spring Gloves, per pr. 19c
Belding's Silk Thread, all colors, spool.....5c
Pearl Buttons, per dozen, ...3c, 5c, 10c and 15c
Regular 19c India Linon, per yard 10c

The ARK.

Cor. Church and Main Streets.

DETECTIVES ON WAY TO PRISON

Perkins and One of His Men Sent to Leavenworth.

Pittsburgh, March 12.—Gilbert B. Perkins, the well-known detective, started for Leavenworth, Kansas, prison to begin serving his three years' sentence. With him went Charles Franklin, formerly his Philadelphia superintendent, whose sentence is five years.

Both men were convicted of writing "Black Hand" letters to Charles H. Strong, a prominent and wealthy resident of Erie, Pennsylvania.

THE RAILROADS.

Erie express train, No. 13, which crashed into the rear of a freight train at Westminister last Thursday evening, was wrecked at Athens, near Rochester, Indiana, Saturday night, shortly after 11 o'clock. Conductor J. M. Sewell, Flagman Harry D Conover and Brakeman B. McClain were injured. As the train was making a speed estimated by an Erie man at seventy miles an hour, a wheel was broken and the three rear coaches left the tracks and turned over, while the fourth car from the rear left the tracks. All were considerably damaged. Fortunately the express messengers of the train were in the front coaches at the time and escaped injury. Conductor Sewell, who was caught in one of the overturned coaches, was bruised about the breast and hips, but will not be kept long from his work. Flagman Conover was perhaps the most seriously injured of the trio. He suffered a bad bruise on the forehead and his scalp was torn from his forehead. He was otherwise bruised and was taken to a hospital, where he was given attention. Brakeman McClain suffered several bruises and may be laid up for some time.

No. 13 left here Saturday evening about two hours late, pulling out of Marion at 6 o'clock. The wreck tied up traffic somewhat, but the cars were replaced on the tracks and the train finished the trip.

A husband under a woman's thumb is worth two in the cemetery.

Solve This Puzzle!

IT CAN BE DONE.

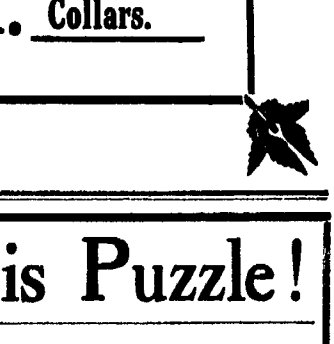
WIN A BEAUTIFUL ELECTRICAL STICKPIN.

All correct solutions of the puzzle will be entitled to a special proposition on our pianos.

Here is the Puzzle--Try Your Luck

Directions and Rules—Each letter stands for a number. Thus, A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, and so on. Add the letters up and down and from right to left, the total sum each way is the same, and is the correct answer. Can you do it?

		B		
		C		
G	F	A	D	E
		I		
		H		



Send in your answer at once. Only one answer to a family. All who answer will be entitled to the electrical diamond stickpin. All answers must be mailed or brought to our store not later than March 18, 1912.

A. B. SMITH PIANO CO.

110 Court Street. Marion, Ohio.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Mrs. Emma Camm and Charles T. McNeal, Miss Chloice A. Stevens and Noah L. Akron, and Miss M. Rosa Scherger, of Agosta, and Lawrence A. Tilton, of Bellefontaine.

A marriage license has been issued to Miss Ida Dean and Charles LeRoy Albert, both of LaRue.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Westervelt, of Mound street, are the parents of a daughter born Tuesday.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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JOHN A. HUBER WILL SERVE AS RECEIVER

To Have Charge of Grand Opera House Company's Affairs.

COURT TAKES ACTION IN MATTER TUESDAY

The Receiver Is Appointed on Application of Various Stockholders. A Large Sum of Money Is Now Ready for Distribution—Notes from Common Pleas Court.

Upon the application of Frank R. Salter, president of the Grand Opera-House company, together with other stockholders, Judge Daniel Babst, Tuesday night, at his home in Crestline, reappointed John A. Huber receiver for the corporation and fixed his bond at $20,000. Huber's reappointment as receiver follows a dispute among certain stockholders arising over the sale of the Grand Opera-House company's State street real estate to the Elks for $15.000.

The application for the appointment of a receiver, filed with County Clerk W. W. Klinefelter, recites the history of the company at considerable length and declares the company, under M. J. Sullivan's direction, has been grossly mismanaged. It asks that a receiver be appointed in order to make an equitable distribution of the proceeds from the sale of the property and avers that a receivership is necessary to do this.

John A. Huber served as receiver once before, but when the cause was heard on its merits by Judge Baldwin, of Bowling Green, a year or so ago, he held that the company had no ground for a receivership and dismissed the action. At that time Huber furnished $20,000 bond.

Wednesday, Receiver Huber appeared before County Clerk W. W. Klinefelter and furnished the necessary bond and immediately assumed his responsibility.

The bone of contention is over the question of who is the Grand Opera-House company official in authority to receive the sum of money due the corporation from the sale of the property. Michael J. Sullivan contends that as treasurer he is the official to whom the money should be paid, but President Salter and other stockholders differ with him on that point. Hence the application for receivership.

According to a recent court order, the money received from the sale of the opera-house company's real estate was to be distributed as follows:

Grand Opera-House company, $10,012.85; County Treasurer R. S. Dombaugh, $589.48 for taxes; County Clerk W. W. Klinefelter, $161.67 for court costs, and S. C. Torrance, $4.000.

Mr. Torrance is now dead and M. J. Sullivan, a son-in-law has been appointed as his executor.

Sheriff John G. Stark has paid to President Salter the sum of $10,012.85, Mr. Salter having furnished the sheriff an indemnity bond for $15.000.

The plaintiffs in the cause are Frank R. Salter, Henry Strelitz, Jacob G. Leffler, Calvin C. Stoltz, E. G. Allen, George W. King, Richard Fahey, Catherine Kirchner, Mary O'Brien, Ella Fahey O'Hara, Charles W. Leffler, John F Leffler, D. L. Stouffer, Bertha Wollenweber, Louise Gottschall; Frank A. Huber, administrator of the estate of Nona F. Huber, deceased, and John A. Schroeter and Frank A. Huber, executors of the last will and testament of the late Edward Huber. The defendants named in the petition are the Grand Opera-House company, M. J. Sullivan and W. E Sullivan, the latter being a resident of Lima.

In the partition suit of Mollie Butler against Martha A. Underwood and others, Fred L. Carhart has filed an answer and cross-petition, in which he asks that his judgment of $110.70 against Andrew J. Underwood be protected.

An action to enforce a contract was begun by Frank J. Weldy against Edmund S. Milligan, through Attorney J. Wilbur Jacoby, Tuesday afternoon, in the common pleas court. The plaintiff prays that his contract for the conveyance of real and personal property be reformed so as to carry out its true intent and meaning, that the defendant be made to perform the terms of his agreement and that he be ordered to convey lot. No. 103, and the north half of lot, No. 104, in Prospect to the plaintiff by warranty deed; also the personal property which he was to deliver to the plaintiff and execute to him certain notes secured by mortgage.

The plaintiff sets up that, February 27, 1912, he made an agreement with the defendant to sell and convey to him seventy-five acres in Ashtabula county in consideration for which the defendant, he alleges, agreed to pay the sum of $6,000, as follows:

Six hundred dollars, the agreed value of a certain house owned by the defendant at Prospect, and known as lots, Nos. 103 and 104, on Elm street, subject to a $400 mortgage, which the plaintiff was to assume and pay; $2,000, the agreed value of Judge Broadwick, a stallion, together with one road cart and two bridles; $2,000 to be paid on or before March 13, 1913; $200 to be paid on or before three years; $200 on or before four years, and $1,200 to be paid on or before five years

The plaintiff says he has duly performed all conditions of the agreement and declares the defendant has failed to carry out his part of the agreement. He alleges the defendant's name appears in the body of the contract as E. D. Edmonds, but says that this was a mistake made by the scrivener. The agreement was properly signed, however, by the defendant, according to the plaintiff.

Blanche Northrup against Alfred, Celia, Thomas, Rachel, Emery E., Neal and Fay Northrup, the latter an infant under nineteen years of age, is the title of a suit in partition filed in the court of common pleas by Attorney L. E Myers, Wednesday. The property in question consists of five lots and two houses at Centerville

Because of the serious illness of the wife of James Beaver, of east Center street, a juror in the trial of Frank Phillips, the alleged burglar, Judge W. E. Scofield adjourned court, Wednesday at 10 o'clock. He directed the jurors to be in their seats at 1.30 o'clock that afternoon, when it was reported that the condition of Mrs. Beaver was much improved and that her husband would be able to sit in the case for the remainder of the day. The state rested at the morning session, when Attorney John D. Golley, representing the prisoner, made a motion that the court direct a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The motion was overruled, and the taking of the testimony of the defendant's witnesses was begun when court convened that afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

COURT GIVES DECREE IN FETTER MATTER

Divides Time of Child Between the Parents.

"I'd like to stay with both papa and mama," tearfully declared eight-year-old Howard Fetter in the juvenile court, Wednesday, when Judge W. S. Spencer asked him in a fatherly manner if he wanted to make his home with his father or mother.

The scene was pathetic. The little fellow hung his head and looked first at his mother and then at his father. "Now tell me," said the kindly-voiced judge. "You know I've got a little boy just your age and we want to do what is best for you."

W. P. Fetter and his estranged wife, Minnie Fetter, were both in court. Mrs. Fetter had no attorney. The husband and father was represented by Attorney J. H. Eymon. The troubles of the Fetters were thoroughly aired and a few hot words were exchanged between the couple.

Judge Spencer finally decreed that the boy should remain with the mother on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week and with the father during the remainder of the week. He also decreed that the parents were not at any time to interfere with the boy in his school attendance or they would be adjudged in contempt of court.

LUCAS PLANNING FOR AN AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Exhibit Will Be Held in the Roller Rink Building.

Thomas J. Lucas has abandoned the roller rink project on north State street and is now converting the big frame building into an automobile garage, which he will open with Marion's first automobile show, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 21, 22 and 23

Automobile exhibits will be on display from many of the big manufacturers, while many local car owners will exhibit their own cars. The workmen are engaged in cutting a large entrance in the front of the building. The show will be held in the afternoons from 1 to 5 o'clock and from 7 to 10 o'clock at night.

Manager Lucas is making a special effort to model the proposed show after the big automobile display recently held in Columbus, only on a much smaller scale, of course. The big rink is declared to be an ideal place for holding an exhibit such as is proposed.

MRS. JOHN SMITH DIES IN COLUMBUS

Death Comes to a Former Resident of the City.

Charles Smith, of Espyville, has received word of the death of his mother, Mrs Margaret A. Smith, wife of John Smith, of Huntington, Indiana, who died at the home of her daughter in Columbus, Tuesday night. She was about sixty-five years years of age, and her death was due to lung trouble. She is survived by her husband and several children. The remains will probably be taken to Huntington for interment

The deceased's husband was employed at the old Erie depot as baggage-master about fifteen years ago, and Mrs Smith was quite well known in Marion.

MRS. FERN MILLER IS BADLY BURNED

Suffers an Accident While Drying Gloves Wednesday.

While drying gloves, which she had just cleaned with gasoline, Mrs Fern Miller, who resides in a flat over the Salvation army industrial department quarters on north Main street, Wednesday afternoon, was badly burned about the hands and arms.

Mrs Miller was drying the gloves on her hands and got too near the fire. The gloves ignited. She had the presence of mind to rush to the kitchen and turn on the water on the burning gloves A physician attended her.

Flounces of embroidered tulle and lace appear upon many new evening gowns.

AN EVANGELIST CLOSES SERVICES AT RICHWOOD

Series of Successful Meetings at Baptist Church.

LARGE NUMBER OF CONVERSIONS MADE

Stockholders of the Richwood Banking Company Hold an Annual Business Meeting and Officers Are Elected for Coming Year—Some Richwood Notes.

Richwood, O., March 12.—[Special.]—Rev. Franklin W. Swift, an evangelist of Dayton, who assisted Rev. W. M. Warjon in a two-weeks revival meeting at the local First Baptist church, brought the services to a close, Sunday night. The revival was the most successful in the history of the church, if not of the village. Sixty-four persons were converted. Eighteen of this number will unite with various churches of the village, while the remaining forty-six will become members of the Baptist church. The majority of the converts were grown persons. Rev. Mr. Swift resorted to no sensational methods in his work, nevertheless he drew large congregations nightly. The music, which was exceptionally good, was in charge of Rev Mr. Warjon, who is a fine singer. A large number of converts will be baptized in the Baptist church, Sunday afternoon and evening.

The stockholders of the Richwood Banking company held their annual business meeting, Monday afternoon, when affairs of great importance were given attention. Various reports were submitted by the officers. The stockholders elected the following board of directors. C. McAllister, J. E. Howe, J. A. Shipley, J. E. Langstaff, M. Strosnider, B. L. Talmage, O. P Lenox. Immediately after the election, the board of directors organized by electing the following officials for the ensuing year: President, C. McAllister; vice president, J. E. Howe; cashier, J. A. Shipley; assistant cashier, C. G. Johnson; teller, Charles Handley.

Mrs. Amos Turner arrived home, Friday, from Washington C. H, where she spent a few days, attending the mid-year meeting of the state W. C. T. U. Mrs. Tanner was the delegate from the Union county W. C. T. U., being county president.

Mrs. Ralph Case went to Galion, Wednesday, to spend a few days with her mother, Mrs. Agnes Meuser.

Mrs. Henry Schmelzer has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Spring, during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Spring have located on their farm near Mingo.

A number of the members of Claiborne Rebekah lodge, of Richwood, drove to Broadway, Friday night, to attend a special meeting of the Rebekahs of that village. Seven candidates were given the initiatory degree and the floor work, which was performed by the Broadway team, was exceptionally good. At the conclusion of the work a banquet was enjoyed. Visitors from several neighboring lodges were present. The party from Richwood included the following: Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Staley, Mrs. Melvin Middleton, Mrs S. J. Brown, Mrs. Earl Slemmons, Mr and Mrs Clarence Spangler, Miss Lou Cook, Miss Corinne Staley, Miss Ethel Martino, Miss Crystal Daniels, Messrs. George Sidle and Everett Bice.

Rev. Albert Gullege, the new pastor of the local Christian church, is making arrangements to move his family here from Caledonia. They will reside in the Martin property on north Clinton street.

Mrs Alvi Conn and daughters, Ethel, spent the past few days with friends in Columbus

A daughter was born, Monday noon, to Dr. and Mrs H C Duke, of south Franklin street.

Miss Inez Humphreys went to Delaware, Saturday, to resume her musical studies in that city.

Miss Jessie Jones was a visitor in Columbus, Saturday.

J. Lee Wilkins went to Marysville, Monday, to assume the management of the dry goods store purchased, last week, by his father, J. M Wilkins Miss Carrie Shipley, who has been employed as a saleslady in the Wilkins Factory store here for several years past, has accepted a similar position in the Marysville store.

Mrs. O. H Voorhees, of Marion, spent Saturday night and Sunday as the guest of Miss Zella M. Warren.

Lloyd Winter was a business visitor in Ravenna, Monday

D E. Black, of Marion, spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in Richwood.

Rev. O. W Williams, of Mansfield, spent Saturday and Sunday with his family here. Rev. Mr. Williams is making arrangements to move to Mansfield in the near future.

Mrs George W. Worden spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. J. H Heasley, of Columbus, during the past week.

Alfred Pittinger, of Columbus, spent a few days with Lester Oliver and family, during the past week.

Mrs. Sarah Moses, an aged resident of Richwood, has been ill during the past week

Miss Coral Copper arrived here from Delaware, Saturday, for an extended visit with her uncle and aunt, Mr and Mrs W. C. Johnson. Her brother, Ross Copper, has disposed of his grocery in Delaware, and will engage in a different line of business in the near future The young people formerly lived in Richwood.

Mis Mamie Ehret has returned home from a four-weeks visit with relatives and friends in Attica and Bellevue. She was accompanied to those cities by Miss Emma Ausberger and Miss Eliabeth Steinmetz, of Marion. Miss Steinmetz accompanied Miss Ehret home and will spend several days here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kyle spent a few days, during the past week, with Mr and Mrs. A. E. Tobin, of Owens, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thompson, of Marion.

The Pythian Sisters at their regular meeting, Monday night, carried out the routine business, after which plans were made for the observance of St. Patrick's day, next Monday evening. Mrs. Edward McCombs was chosen as chairmon of the various committees. Committees on reception, music, lunch, etc., were appointed, and the affair promises to be a very enjoyable one.

Mrs. S. E. Smith left, Wednesday, for Dayton, on a few days' business trip.

Mrs. C. H. Huffman has returned home from the Jane Case hospital in Delaware, where she spent the post several weeks She passed through a very serious operation and is greatly improved in health.

Mrs. Frances Kinney spent Sunday with her son, Howard Kinney, and family, of Marion.

W. H. Husted, general chairman of the Erie Railway Telegraphers' association returned home, Monday, from Deposit, New York, where he spent the past week auditing the books of the organization.

Mrs. Henry Stimmel, of Decatur, Illinois, spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Belle Prettyman, and other relatives here

Samuel Seig has accepted a position with the Marion Steam Shovel company, in Marion, leaving for that city a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Griffith, of Radnor, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dildine and Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Durfey, during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hoskins, of Columbus, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bell, on the Hamilton farm, just north of Richwood.

John Ogan was called to Ada, Friday by the illness of his sister, Mrs. Harriet Lloyd.

Clarence Flickinger, a young man residing northwest of Richwood, near Byhalia, and well known here was awarded a two-years free scholarship in the agricultural department of the Ohio State university, Saturday, by the Union county agricultural board, at its annual business meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. C S. Norris were the guests, Saturday of relatives in Delaware.

Jack Rish, of Marion, spent Sunday with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Aller.

Mr. and Mrs. Minor Benton have been quite ill at their home on west Ottawa street, during the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenton Fish, of Marion, and their guest, Mrs. Lulu Cake, of Portland, Oregon, were the guests, Sunday, of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schmelzer and Mr. and Mrs. Homer Schmelzer were in Delaware, Sunday, in attendance at the funeral of Mrs Charles Schmelzer's cousin, Paul Hinton.

Mr. and Mrs R. R. Linn were guests at the wedding of their cousin, Miss Mabel Linn and Mr. Harold Evans, which took place, Sunday, at the Union County infirmary. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Linn, superintendent and matron at the infirmary. The ceremony was performed by Rev. N. J. Kinney, formerly of Richwood. After a honeymoon trip through the East, Mr. and Mrs. Evans will go to housekeeping in Raymond, where the groom is engaged in the hardware business

Mrs. Minnie Sloop spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. L G. Van Meter of Delaware.

Mrs Lucy Boughton has returned home from a visit of three months with her son C. A. Larcomb, and family, of Columbus.

Mrs. O. L. Mather received the news a few days ago of the serious illness of her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Herr of Cleveland. The aged woman is suffering of a complication of diseases.

Francis Monroe, a son of Mrs. Ella Monroe, who recently completed a four-years term in the United States navy, and who arrived here a few weeks ago from New York City, accompanied by his bride, has reenlisted in the navy He reenlisted at Cincinnati last week, and is at present stationed at Norfolk, Virginia.

Mr and Mrs Harrison Peters spent a few days, during the past week, with their daughter, Mrs. Abner Somerlot, of Marion.

Mr. and Mrs George Murphy have been the guests of relatives in Mt. Vernon, during the past week

Mr and Mrs F. L. Winter were in Delaware, Monday night, as the guests of their son, F. Elmer Winter, at the dedication of the Sigma Chi fraternity house.

Mrs. L A Redfield left, Wednesday, for Mannington, West Virginia, to suend a few weeks with her brother, Charles Wells. She was accompanied as far as Columbus by her mother, Mrs Annabelle Wells, who is spending a few days with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Woodruff

Mr and Mrs. Pearl Baker were called to Grove City, Wednesday, by the death of the former's stepmother, Mrs Albert Baker, who died as a result of an illness of abscess of the brain. Mr. Baker recently purchased the W. H. Lake farm, just east of Richwood, and was preparing to move here, when his wife was taken ill.

Miss Mae Martin, who returned home, Friday, from a three-months sojourn in Florida, entertained a company of friends, Tuesday evening in a most enjoyable manner, at her home on west Bomford street. The evening was spent in music and other diversions. Miss Mary E. Stuart, of Wilmore, Kentucky, was an out-of-town guest.

GREEN CAMP NOTES OF PAST FEW DAYS

People Visiting the Village and in Vicinity.

Green Camp, O., March 14.—[Special.]—Miss Emma Uncapher spent Saturday and Sunday at Delaware, the guest of her sister, Miss Annie Uncapher.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Walker, of Marion, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kirts at Newman's.

Next Sunday morning, Rev. Mr. Hillery, pastor of the M. E. church, will preach the first of a series of five sermons on "Man." These sermons will be delivered at the regular Sunday morning services. The public is cordially invited.

Miss Nellie Collins, of Marion, was the guest of friends here, Sunday.

Mrs. Bettie Miller, of Agosta, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Williams, a few days the first of the week.

Mrs. John Johnston is suffering a severe attack of grip.

Carl Miley, a Delaware student, was the guest of Ernest and Sperry Long, Friday and Saturday.

A delightful season was passed, last Thursday evening, at the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Kirts, on the Hazen road, by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wottring, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Morris and sons, Fred and Marion, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Berry. Various games occupied the happy hours.

Rev. H. H. Hoyt visited La Rue friends a few days last week.

R. B. Jacobs has moved his family here from Norwalk. Mr. Jacobs will have charge of the sawmill here.

Mrs. Maranda Ritzler, of Toledo, was the guest of relatives here last week.

Little Ruby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rothfuss, who has been seriously ill, is much better.

I. A. Leverton is a business visitor at Palestine, Illinois.

Mrs. Alice Fish returned from Dayton, last week, where she has been the entire winter caring for the afflicted family of George Morgan. Her grandson, Cecil Morgan, accompanied her home.

Mrs. Albert White is sick.

The Young Workers of the German Sunday-school were delightfully entertained by Miss Viola Zieg, Saturday evening, at her home near Mt. Olive. After a few hours passed with games and music, refreshments were served the guests.

Tuesday evening, forty of the members of the Baptist Sunday-school gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Somerlot and gave them a happy surprise. The company passed the hours in games and friendly chat. An oyster supper was served by Mrs. Gertrude Porter, Mrs. Ida McClelland and Mrs. J. B. Berry. Mr. and Mrs. Somerlot will move to Marion the first of the month.

D. E. Barnhart, of Lincoln, Nebraska, is visiting his many friends in this vicinity.

REAL ESTATE.

M. E. Anderson to George Rodgers, part of lot in LaRue, $3.500.

Henry W. Belt to Mayme E. Felty, lot in Marion, $200.

Stanton E. Bretz to the Straus Brothers' company, 199¼ acres in Salt Rock township, $23,500.

Albert Brown to Charles W. Brown, about twenty-two acres in Bowling Green township. $2,000.

The Marion Real Estate company to Nancy and F. J. Lester, eighty acres in Salt Rock township, $7,200.

Woodrow-Parker company to Felix D. Hennigh, 240 acres in Salt Rock township, one dollar.

Anna B. Cook to Carolie B. Davidson, part of lot in Marion, $4,000.

The Straus Brothers' company to W. J. Stevens, about 144 acres in Salt Rock township, $18,601.70.

Richard J. Coffey to John J. Short, part of two lots in Marion, $3,500.

James D. Chard to Jacob Wisecarver, lot in Green Camp, $1,800.

The Marion Savings Bank company to Scott Williams, lot in Marion, $248.

A. C. Edmondson to Emma J Knight, part of lot in Marion, $1,100

Mayme E. Felty to Clayton D. McClung, lot in Marion, $250.

W. A. Fullilove to May E. Burke, part of lot in Marion, $2,750.

Hattie B. Gompf to Ferdnand D. Schweinfurth, lot in Marion, one dollar.

Lizzie S. Hanford and others to J. Shannon Lance, eighty acres in Claridon township, Marion county, and Canaan township, Morrow county, $5,500.

Rosa Lust and others to Harry F. Lust, part of lot in Marion, $2,000.

E. S. Moon to J. J. Fahey, part of lot in Marion, $2,000.

Ambrose H. Myers to A. W. Bryant, two lots in Marion, $1,850.

Florence W. Miller and others to Harry A. Leffler, about three town acres in Marion, $1,300.

John A Pasters to C. Frank Swaney, lot in Prospect, $1,100.

Warren C. Platt to Pearl L. Curren, lot in Marion, $1,700.

Mabell Paxson to S. M Stouffer, two lots in Morral, $1,400.

May Rider and others to Idella Zoller, tract of land eighty by sixty feet in dimensions, in Pleasant township, one dollar.

Mary Rodgers to M. C. Clements, lot in LaRue, $2,000.

Jennie D. Smith to Augusta McNeil, lot in Marion, $4,000.

Minnie Speidel to George Swavel, lot in Marion, $3,000.

John Speidel to George Swavel, lot in Marion, $1,350.

W. D. Street to Carey L. Bish, fifty-four acres in Big Island township, $3,200.

William Wolf to the Straus Brothers' company, 159½ acres in Salt Rock township, $18,600.

Richard S. Woodrow to Francis M. Shook, 240 acres in Big Island township, one dollar.

Idella Zoller and others to Lester Court, part of a tract of land eighty by sixty feet in dimensions, in Pleasant township, one dollar.

Idella Zoller and others to May Rider, four and one-half acres in Pleasant township, one dollar.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CLASS ENJOYS FINE EVENING

Miss Margaret Stiffler Is Hostess to Members.

MISSIONARY GIVES INTERESTING TALK

Rev. R. P. Gorbold Delivers an Address on Customs and Religion of the Japanese — Emanuel Gast Falls and Breaks an Arm—Some Prospect News Notes.

Prospect, O., March 1.—[Special.]—Class No. 7 of the Lutheran Sunday-school, taught by Miss Margaret Stiffler, was very pleaasntly entertained at the home of Mrs. J. M. Gast, Tuesday evening. Twenty-five members were present and the company enjoyed various social diversions. An old-fashioned taffy-pull was one of the chief features of entertainment.

Rev. R. P. Gorbold, a missionary of Kioto, Japan, gave an interesting and instructive lecture on the work, customs and religion of the Japanese at the Presbyterian church, Tuesday evening. Rev. Mr. Gorbold is a very able speaker. He spent eight years in Japan and he will return there in the spring to resume his work.

Mrs. Wesley Keller and children, Esther and Paul, of Ohio City, spent Thursday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ramey.

Miss Vera Sells, of Marion, spent Sunday with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eversole.

Mrs. Henrietta Shuey and Mrs. Nettie Gilmore were entertained at the home of Mrs. D. S. Grube, in Delaware, Friday.

While walking on Water street, near Main street, Sunday evening, Emanuel Gast had the misfortune to fall and break his right arm above the elbow. He was removed to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Eva Northrup, and given surgical attention.

Miss Audrey Bolander, of Marion, spent several days last week with her aunt, Mrs. G. F. Gast.

Gilbert and Harlow Mounts spent Sunday with their brother, Harry Mounts, in Marion.

Rev. J. A. Stoner, of Eaton, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. C. C. Bridgford, several days last week.

The Missionary society of the Reformed church held a regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. J F. Moore, Tuesday afternoon.

Martin Mohr, Murray Court and Iven Penry were in Columbus, Friday.

Mrs. Joseph Huff was hostess to the Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church, Thursday evening. After a pleasing program, a social hour was enjoyed.

Edward Barnhart, of Lincoln, Nebraska, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Barnhart, and other relatives.

Miss Princess Court, of Heidelburg university, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Court.

Mrs. G. F. Gast entertained Misses Anna Edelman and Abigail Gast, of Marion, Sunday.

Mrs H. N Mounts, Miss Mary C. Barnhart, Miss Emma Fox and Mrs. Emma Rutter attended an all-day session of the Ladies' Aid society of the Otterbein church, at the church, Thursday

Mrs. B. M Hord was called to Delaware, Monday, by the serious illness of her niece, Mrs. Edward Barth.

Mrs. W. H. Farnum is entertaining Miss Hilda Pedrie, of Columbus.

Lee Francis Lybarger filled the fourth engagement of the Prospect Lecture course, Wednesday evening. The next and last number of the course will be Reno, the magician, April 3.

Mrs. William Fritch and daughter, Marjorie, returned to their home near Warren, Saturday, after a week's visit with relatives. They were accompanied by Mrs. Fritch's father, W. F. Court, who expects to stay an indefinite time at the home of his daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Cox moved, Thursday, into the house on Park street, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. George McPherson. Mr. McPherson having moved to the David Curren farm south of Prospect.

Mrs. J. N. Freeman spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. W. M Moots in Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs George Fritch, of Marion, were guests of relatives here over Sunday.

THE MUSICAL CLUB AT THE BALLINGER HOME

Members Entertained by Miss Jen Eva Ballinger.

EVENING IS GIVEN TO VARIOUS PLEASURES

The First Meeting of the Morral W. C. T. U. Is Held at the Home of Mrs. J. W. Jolley, Tuesday. Harry Cook Will Move from Morral to Upper Sandusky.

Morral, O., March 14.—[Special.]—Miss Jen Eva Ballinger entertained the members of the Musical club at her home, Friday evening. Various kinds of diversions were enjoyed. Refreshments were served. Those present were: Miss Beaulah Cottrell, Miss Hazel Schultz, Miss Gladys Guthery, Miss Hazel Cottrell, Miss Mildred Washburn, Miss Gladys Hartman, Miss Mary Fish, Miss Ethel Crim, Miss Hattie Moore; Mr. Bert Crim, Mr. Harold Schultz, Mr. Merle Conley, Mr. Harmon Wilmuth, Mr. Emmett Smith, Mr. Herbert Brady, Mr. Ralph Miller and Mr. Arleigh Smith.

The W. C. T. U. held its first meeting at the home of Mrs. J. W. Jolley, Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was in charge of the president, Mrs. J. H. Bagwill.

Harry Cook has accepted a position with the Indian Motor company at Upper Sandusky. He will move his family there in the near future.

S. M. Stauffer has purchased the P. J. Paxson property.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thurston and little daughter, of Marion, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hawk.

C. C. Cline was a business visitor at Marion, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ten Eick, of Marion, visited relatives here the first of last week.

Mrs. James Parker spent Sunday with relatives at Marion.

Mrs. George Martin and Mrs. Albert Martin, Jr., near Wyandot, were guests of Mrs. Ray Brooks, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lewis were guests of Marion friends, Sunday.

Miss Mary Fish spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Fish, at Green Camp.

Mrs. Nellie Myers, of Toledo, visited at the T. A. Richard and B. B. Moore homes last week.

Miss Beaulah Cottrell was a Marion visitor, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Mahaffey and son, Wilbur, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Mahaffey, Sunday.

C. D. Hudson was a buisness visitor in Cleveland, last week.

Mrs. A. B. Sloop and son, Welsh, of Columbus, are spending the week with Mrs. Sloop's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Welsh.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crim, of Marion, spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Crim.

Mrs. Harry Thompson visited friends at Marion several days last week.

Mrs. George Lowe is visiting relatives in Huron county.

Miss Hazel Lupton, of Marion, spent Saturday and Sunday with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Brady.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Martin and children, Hopewell and Lenole, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Gump, Sunday.

E. Browne and C. D. Hudson are in Chicago on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Beaver, of Richwood, visited relatives here and at Brush Ridge, from Friday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs Ray Brooks and children attended the birthday surprise party given the latter's father, G. W. Martin, near Wyandot, Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Walterhouse and family attended the funeral of Mrs. Walterhouse's mother, Mrs Shaeffer, at Nevada, Monday.

Miss Abigail Burnside, of Nevada, is spending the week at the John Hartman home.

Miss Pearl Fulton, of Brunswick, is visiting at the home of her brother, William Fulton.

Miss Muriel Hessley spent Sunday with Marion friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Crawford, of Marion, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Berry.

Miss Iona Washburn spent a few days last week in Oberlin.

J. P. Barnthouse, of Upper Sandusky, was a visitor here Thursday.

Master Anthony Martin, of near Wyandot, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Brooks from Saturday until Monday.

Miss Gladys Guthery spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of her uncle, Preston Uncapher, at Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Stoffer were guests at the H. S. Ruhl home, at Marion, Tuesday.

Miss Myrla Lowe spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, near Kenton.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Praying that a judgment and finding obtained against him on October, 1911, in the suit of Fred Morrison against G. T. Harding be reversed, the latter, through Attorneys Mouse & Moloney, filed a petition-in-error in the circuit court, Wednesday Five different grounds of error, including admission of evidence objected to, overruling of motion for a new trial, etc., are set up.

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FORAKER ADDRESSES THE OHIO CHARTER MAKERS

Speaks in Opposition to Initiative and Referendum.

TRAINS HEAVY GUN ON RECALL MATTER

Foraker Can Not See Necessity for 1,000,000 Voters To Sit in Judgment Upon Charges Against Judges and Suggests a Substitute. Initiative Is a Burden.

Columbus, O., March 14.—Before the Ohio constitutional convention, ex-Senator J. B. Foraker this afternoon outlined his stand on several proposals now commanding the attention of the charter builders. He confined his remarks almost exclusively to the recall and initiative and referendum. At the outset of his address Mr. Foraker referred to the great work to be done by the constitution makers, and declared that party differences, all personal and political antagonisms of every kind, should be all effaced and forgotten. Among other things, the speaker urged brevity in the framing of the constitution, pointing to the fact that the federal constitution, which has withstood the tests of time and ever-changing conditions, consisted of only 24 short sections, embracing less than 4,400 words.

Mr. Foraker stated that the initiative, referendum, recall and other new creations have broken upon us like a storm. He had great confidence in his fellow-citizens, believing that most men want to do what is right. All they need to know is what is right—what is best—what will give us the best results for all—the greatest good for the greatest number. Great waves of sentiment for reform or radical changes in established laws and conditions never start without some moving cause. When such waves come it behooves us, he says, to study them carefully, to ascertain the cause and then guide them aright if calculated for good, and to check, control and stop them if they threaten evil.

Initiative and Referendum.

Getting down to his subject, Mr. Foraker said:

What we are now called upon to consider is not the initiative and referendum as applied to local subdivisions and to simple and distinct propositions of legislation; but, whether or not we shall have general legislation affecting the whole state, to be *submitted to all the electors of the* whole state, and be compelled to accept or reject without privilege or power to debate or amend.

All concede that this involves a radical change in legislative methods, but the advocates of these propositions tell us that they do not involve an abandonment of representative government or any experiment—that they have been put into operation in Oregon, California and a number of other states, and that they have been found effective for good results; that the movement was conceived and inaugurated to cure conditions of political hossism and corruption; that the people had lost control of their own government, and in this way that control has been restored to them, and that no one should oppose these propositions unless he is afraid to trust the people, and that as wholesome results have been secured elsewhere, so, too, can they be secured here in Ohio.

There are a number of objections that should be considered. In the first place, it would increase the burden of elections; if not by increasing the number, at least by increasing our duties and responsibilities.

With only a duty of choosing between candidates and platforms we have found elections such a disagreeable responsibility that we have wisely sought to minimize their number and simplify their character.

In behalf only a few years ago we established our October elections and our consolidated elections of congressmen and state officials so as to have all occur in even-numbered years and municipal and other local elections so as to have them occur in odd-numbered years.

Would Add to Burdens of Legislation.

Now, in addition to candidates and platforms we are to be compelled to consider and vote on all kinds of local and state legislation every time we go to the ballot box, we shall find election day the busiest and most burdensome of all the year, since, although the mere voting may be a small matter, yet the duty that will be placed upon us by this change will be onerous indeed.

The reading, study and labor attendant upon the general investigation and inquiry we must make to familiarize ourselves with the many measures we are likely to be required to pass judgment upon will be exacting beyond any experience we have ever had with elections. It has been said there will be a compensation in the education the people will get and the gratification that will come to them from a realizing sense of duty performed.

As to many people this may be in some measure true, but there will be a large percentage of the voters who will not appreciate the benefit thus received. It is too intangible to be an inducement to a large percentage and there will always be so practical as to be more concerned about their own affairs than they are about those of the state.

Suggestions and Replies.

It has also been suggested that there may be but little resort to these methods in actual experience; that the great value to the public is in the moral effect of the knowledge that such weapons are at hand.

There are two answers. In the first place, if they are to be little used it is not important that we have them. "The game will not be worth the candle." In the second place, practical experience where these measures have been adopted shows the contrary. In Oregon, where the initiative and referendum have been in operation some years, there has been a growing increase in the number of measures voters have been called upon to approve or disapprove at each state election.

According to the proposal you have adopted these arguments are to be limited to 300 words each.

In Oregon, in 1910, these bills and the explanations and arguments made a book of 208 pages. Each voter was expected to study carefully each bill and the argument for it, and the argument against it, in order to qualify himself to pass judgment upon it; and manifestly if he failed to do this he was not qualified to vote intelligently.

If we should put similar measures into operation here and should make a proportionate use of them, our voting population being 10 times greater than it is in Oregon, it would mean that we would, at each state election, be called upon to vote upon more than 300 legislative measures, and in order to qualify ourselves to vote upon them intelligently, we would have to read more than 3,000 pages of bills and arguments, since our arguments are each to be 100 hundred words longer than they are in Orewords longer than in Oregon.

Every man knows who has ever had experience as a member of a parliamentary body that it is only *through the power of amendment*, and the debate and discussion precipitated by objections, that the weaknesses of bills as introduced are developed and corrected.

You do not need to go beyond your own experience for a conclusive illustration of the truth of this statement. Recall your experience with respect to the proposal for which a majority have voted with respect to the liquor question, and you will be reminded that it has been only through the employment of all the facilities of regular parliamentary procedure that you were able, finally, to reach a conclusion upon which a majority could unite; but you need not go beyond the very propositions I am discussing.

Another objection, applicable to the referendum, is that it has a tendency to induce legislators to evade their responsibility as to troublesome questions of legislation, a vote on which, either for or against, they desire, for any reason, to avoid.

Two Legislatures.

A more serious objection is the fact that these proposed changes would provide for practically two legislatures.

One composed of representatives duly chosen who meet in an organized body and under the obligations of an oath of office discharge their duties according to parliamentary procedure. The other an unorganized body of electors, limited only by the total number in the state, who do not act under the responsibilities of an oath of office; who have no parliamentary procedure; who cannot have the benefits of consideration by a committee, with a report therefrom, and who cannot amend or suggest amendments.

It is not a question of trusting either the integrity or the intelligence of the people, but rather of trusting their patience and willingness to make the investigation and study necessary to enable them to act with wisdom.

According to newspaper reports you have been advised to favor a short ballot. There is much to be said in favor of that suggestion. The chief reason for favoring a short ballot is, however, that the voters should not be required to study the qualifications and fitness of an undue number of candidates to be voted for *at the same time*; but it would seem inconsistent to argue that it is too much to require of the voter that he shall pass judgment on perhaps a dozen candidates at the same time, and yet, at the same time vote to approve or disapprove 30 or more, perhaps 300 or more, legislative measures, all important, and all affecting the whole state.

Experience has shown that the voter is much more likely to study candidates than he is to study legislative propositions; especially when the legislative propositions do not concern his personal habits or his pocketbook.

Holds It Minority Rule.

The result is that where a majority of all the votes cast at the election is not required to carry a measure, but only a majority of the votes cast for and against the proposition, it *frequently* occurs that a measure is adopted by a minority vote. This has happened so often that it is a just criticism to charge that the plan is well calculated, if not intended, to enable a compact, well-organized minority to carry a proposition against an unorganized majority.

Many other objections might be made, but I shall mention only one more, probably the most serious of all.

Representative Government.

We have a representative form of government; our fathers were of the *opinion* that in a country of such vast areas as we have, with a population of millions, soon to be multiplied to hundreds of millions, direct government by the people was impracticable and impossible. They, therefore, provided for a popular government, to be conducted, not by the people directly acting in its conduct, but by representatives of the people so acting—representatives chosen by the people, all sworn to sustain the constitution of the state, and the nation, and all the laws of the country.

To say that the people shall do directly what they have been doing by representatives is to simply say that as to the particular matters involved, they will have no representatives; and to say they will have no representatives in a given case, is to say that we have at least to that extent reached the end of representative government. And that is at least partial abandonment, and that is all that has been claimed. It is the entering wedge.

If representative government had been a failure, there might be a good excuse for what is proposed, for in such a contingency it would behoove us to make some kind of change; but representative government has not been a failure. On the contrary, it *has been a triumphant success.*

Under it there have been many abuses. Many men selected to office have disappointed their constituents. There have been many scandals to jar our confidence, but, all things considered, we can say, without successful contradiction, that our government and our people have been freer from troubles of this character than any other in the world.

This is particularly true as to our own state of Ohio. From the day when, in 1788, civil government for the Northwest territory was inaugurated at Marietta, down until this time, the history of our state and its government has been one to excite our unqualified pride.

So much of our time is so necessarily taken up with elections and legislative matters that we prefer to curtail these duties rather than enlarge them. Only a few years ago public sentiment became so strong against annual sessions of our general assembly that it forced the adoption of biennial sessions. Let us not now thoughtlessly or for some trivial cause or under some specious pretext fly to the other extreme and create *another legislature, of the character* proposed, especially not until we have some better reason than that "it has worked well in Oregon.

As to the Recall.

Along with the initiative and referendum, the recall has been put into operation in these other states, and has been proposed to this convention. I understand there is not much likelihood of such a proposal being adopted, and that is fortunate. Fortunate, because most of our civil officers are elected only for the short term of two years. As to all such they are scarcely familiar with their duties until they must either retire or stand for re-election.

There is nothing in our experience to show that this, with the provisions we have for removal, is not a sufficient safeguard.

While their terms are longer, there is a more serious objection to the recall when applied to the judiciary.

Our judges are not more sacred than other officials. They do not claim to be, nobody else claims that they are, but their services are far more important than those of any other class of officials; and it is important to us, rather than to them, that we should have in the manner in which they discharge these duties the highest possible efficiency. Our experience has demonstrated that our fathers were wise in making our three departments of government separate, independent and co-ordinate; particularly were they wise in making the judicial department separate and independent.

The federal constitution led the way in making this reform, and all the older states followed, not so much from compulsion as from choice. What has been the result? In neither state nor nation have we had anything of which to make serious complaint, but only cause for sincere pride and congratulation.

But we are told that the experience has been different in other states, and that our experience may not be so satisfactory in the future, and that for such reason the recall should be adopted, and be made to apply to judges as well as to other civil officers.

All are agreed that there should be some way of removing officials from office, including judges, on account of *such offenses as are now made the* subject of impeachment. It is accordingly provided in the federal constitution that they should be subject to impeachment.

In the Ohio constitutions of 1802 and 1851, it was provided that they might be removed by impeachment for "misdemeanors in office." We have had little occasion to consider the efficiency of this remedy, but it may be justly criticised as too cumbersome and not easily available.

In consequence the remedy by impeachment, as now provided, would be found well-nigh no remedy at all.

But this does not show a necessity for the recall as proposed, but rather that we should make some suitable provision in some other way for a simpler method of preferring charges and a more available tribunal before which to try them, with a less cumbersome proceeding according to which the trial should be conducted.

Substitute For Recall.

It is not within my province or privilege to formulate a proposal for your consideration, but I suggest that it might be made the duty of the *attorney general to receive and examine* charges against judges and other public officials, now subject to impeachment, and if he shall find them sufficient in law, and that there is probable guilt, to put them into proper legal form and report them to the governor, with a recommendation that impeachment proceedings be had; in which case it shall be the duty of the governor to summon an impeachment court, consisting of such number of members as he shall determine, not less than three nor more than 15, to be selected by him from judges on the bench and other citizens of the state, in such proportion as he may determine; which court shall be convened at a time and place to be designated by him, and then and there proceed to hear and determine upon the law and the evidence, the charges preferred—the attorney general representing the state, and the impeached official defending in person or by attorney. If charges be preferred against the governor or the attorney general, the chief justice of the supreme court might be authorized to act in his stead. All the details of such a proceeding should be left to the legislature.

With a remedy so easily provided for whatever may be lacking on our *present procedure*, it does not seem wise to resort to the practically untried experiment of the recall, with all its expense, trouble and annoyance.

Certainly it is not necessary to call upon the 1,200,000 voters of Ohio to sit in judgment upon a charge against *some one of our judges that he has* committed some kind of a "misdemeanor in office." Certainly it can be better done by a competent tribunal appointed for that purpose. Then why longer consider the recall?

There is only one answer, and that is not a good one—for that answer is: Because the recall is designedly broad enough, where it has been put into operation, to embrace within its scope other purposes that the ascertainment of truth and justice.

Under the constitutions of all the older states the grounds for impeachment are specifically named. But in Oregon, where they have instituted the recall, no specific ground is necessary. The test, therefore, becomes one of personal popularity, pure and simple, and it is so intended.

In consequence, if a judge, by an unpopular decision, sets this machinery in motion against him, he is liable to lose both his office and his good name as a penalty, not for any wrong he has done, not for any error he has committed, not for any violation or disregard of law, but, on the contrary, it may frequently happen, because he has ably and conscientiously done his duty under the law and according to the law he is sworn to uphold.

There can be put one purpose of thus broadening the method of calling judges to account, and that is to take away from the judiciary that independence and that fearlessness so *essential to the important place they* are intended to fill in our form of government; to substitute dependence for independence; timidity for courage, with the inevitable result of the loss of respect our judges have always enjoyed.

It was to escape such possibilities *that our judicial system was adopted*, and our judges were given the great powers they are authorized to exercise.

Says Institutions Menaced.

All the great statesmen of the formative stages of our republic have recognized in the independence of our judiciary the very keystone of our national arch; and all have admonished us to jealously guard and preserve it.

To turn our backs upon what these men taught and upon our own experience, by adopting a method of calling judges to account according to the unbridled whim of the requisite number of petitioners, would be to destroy that feature of our system that has made it most useful and inspired us with the greatest confidence that in the fiercest storms that may come it will prove our sheet anchor of safety. Let the judge remain secure, therefore, in his great office from assault and molestation from any and every cause, except his own personal and official misconduct. And should he commit error in his rulings and decisions, it would be only to make a bad matter worse to appeal therefrom to *the people themselves, sitting* as a high court of review.

A court composed of all the voters of the state, not acting under the obligations of an oath, and necessarily in large part without many essential qualifications, would be a strange and unfit kind of tribunal to determine great constitutional questions, involving human rights, human liberty, human progress, and possibly, yes, surely, in time, involving the preservation itself of our institutions.

Instead of seeking new and strange ways in which to get away from ancient landmarks, let us rather take renewed confidence in what our fathers gave us, and strive by improving, strengthening and fortifying, to go forward to an assured destiny, full of glory, and honor for the nation; and full of peace, happiness and prosperity for the state.

FIRST COLLISION OF AEROPLANES IN AIR

Machines Are Rammed at the Johannisthal Aerodrome.

Berlin, March 13.—The first collision on record between aeroplanes occured at the Johannisthal aerodrome today when a machine driven by Aviator Schade, who was accompanied by a passenger, rammed an aeroplane driven by Herr Rettinger. The passenger was injured and both aeroplanes were smashed, but the aviators escaped unscathed.

THE RAILROADS.

A change to be effective on the Erie, Thursday, will mean the practical consummation of the plans of *the officials to make Marion a termi*nal where all crews will be turned and the Erie work centered. Recently, an order was issued that all Cincinnati division west crews should have their terminal here, and now comes the announcement that the Cincinnati division east crews will take their trains out of here under the new terminal plan. When the Galion men are all moved here, Galion will be eliminated as an important center. Marion will, after Thursday, be the terminal for all crews. It was the general plan of the Erie officials to postpone this action until the yards here were enlarged so as to handle the work to better advantage, but it appears that the Erie people have seen fit to make the change at once. In order to work under the new plan, all the *Erie cabooses located at Galion will* be brought here immediately.

TAFT ON HIGH COST OF LIVING

Continued from Page One.

since 1900.

Over in Germany.

The cost of living has so increased in Germany that living conditions have been seriously affected. *The average retail prices prevailing* in fifty-one of the principal cities of Germany in September, 1911, were: Beef, per pound, 18.4 cents; veal, 20.1 cents; mutton, 19.9 cents; fresh pork, sixteen cents; ham in slices, 37.1 cents; whole ham, 27.2 cents, and bacon, 18.5 cents. Even horse meat sold at 8.4 cents per pound. Dairy products and vegetables showed a considerable increase in 1911, as compared with 1910 and previous years. The prices in Holland on foodstuffs have been soaring steadily since 1896. On such *articles as beef, pork, eggs, butter,* ham, wheat and beet sugar, the prices have shown increases ranging from sixteen to fifty-five per cent. Among the greater increases in Holland in that time have been: Pork, forty-one per cent.; eggs, fifty-five per cent.; butter, twenty-eight per cent.; ham, thirty-three per cent; wheat, sixteen per cent., and beet sugar, twenty-five per cent. These increases are from 1896 to 1910. Market quotations for 1911 show a still greater increase.

This increase is echoed in the reports from consuls all over Europe.

Cooperative Idea.

Much of the report submitted by the president deals with the cooperative societies of England. The cooperative idea seems to have appeared first in England and has reached its highest development there. It was firmly established as early as the sixties. In 1862 there were 100 cooperative societies in England, with a membership slightly in excess of 90,000. They sold 2,333,000 pounds sterling worth of goods, and their net profits aggregated 165,000 pounds sterling.

As compared to this in 1908 there were 3,000 cooperative societies in England, with a membership of 2,701,000, and sales aggregating 113,000,000 pounds sterling and net profits totaling 10,997,000 pounds. The increase since 1908 has not kept pace with the earlier years, but the societies are maintaining the sales averages, and are showing a healthy growth.

These societies engage in almost every known field of production and distribution. There are retail cooperative societies, agricultural societies, wholesale societies, and a general agricultural organization society, which looks out for the interests of the smaller associations by helping them in their contracts with common carriers and business houses and by securing governmental assistance for them.

The Membership.

The membership of the English cooperative societies is made up almost exclusively of wage earners and are strongest in industrial centers, such as Lancaster. They are organized and operated under a well-perfected code of laws. All of them are stock companies. In the smaller societies, a person is required to buy only one share of stock, which generally sells at five dollars, to become a member. In the larger societies he is usually asked to buy from two to five shares. No one person by law is allowed to own more than $1,000 worth of stock in a cooperative association. Some of them seek to sell merchandise to their members at cost prices; others in fact most of them, do not attempt *to sell under current prices*, but return to their members the profits they make in the way of dividends. These dividends throughout the United Kingdom will average around nine per cent. The report which the president submits to congress gives an excellent idea of the scope of the profits of one of the wholesale cooperative societies, called the Wholesale Cooperative Society of England. Some of the activities of this organization consist in manufacturing boots and shoes; operating banks and drygoods stores; insuring their *members; manufacturing soap*, running steamship lines; selling tea and coffee; manufacturing cocoa and chocolate, clothing, shirts and corsets, and hosiery; and operating fruit farms.

Has Many Branches.

This society has branches established all over the world and buys goods for its members at the best available prices in the world market. Meat, for instance, is bought in Australia; butter, eggs, and bacon are bought in Denmark and Canada; grain and fruit are bought in Canada and *the United States. The total* importations into England by the Manchester Cooperative Wholesale society during 1909 were valued at $34,445,077, and originated in almost all the different countries of the globe. This wholesale society *and the Wholesale Society of Eng*land boast the largest and finest flour factories in Great Britain.

In another part of the report the instance of the growth of a city association is cited. This is the Cooperative Society of Leeds, England. That society was started in 1847 for the sole purpose of securing cheap flour for its members. It began its operations by renting a flour mill. Later it branched into selling groceries, and then to dealing in meats, boots and shoes, dry goods, and clothes. It began to conduct a *series of lectures to advance the co*operative idea. In 1869 it became affiliated with one of the wholesale cooperative societies, and the sixteen retail stores which it at that time operated began to buy from the one wholesale society. Later it went into the building business, advancing loans to its members for the construction of homes; then it branched into manufacturing, and established shoe manufactories, and later clothing and furniture manufactories.

Grows in Details.

As far back as 1878 it took up the advanced idea of giving its employees an annual holiday, and shortly afterwards began to make grants to various local charities. Now it operates a news room and library; owns a coal wharf; operates ships to carry the coal and to carry grain; it has a women's guild which conducts school classes in cooking, dressmaking, etc. It has purchased land to help small farmers.

The opposition of private firms to the cooperative idea in England seem to have grown much less intense. Naturally when the system first appeared as a material factor it spread general alarm in the English business world. The idea now, however, seems to be that progressive merchants have little to fear from the cooperators. In the first place the cooperative societies sell almost exclusively staple commodities on which the profits are small, and they sell only to the poorer people; private firms can give longer credit and carry more diversified stocks.

The English shop keepers claim that instead of encouraging thrift the cooperative societies, by paying dividends, which they do generally a few weeks before the semiannual English rent collections occur, leave their members to depend upon the dividend payments to meet their rents—a practice which, they say, is demoralizing. They claim as well that these societies do not in reality save for their members, but make their profits by selling cheap goods at high prices, and the people are fooled into joining them by the promise of the dividend.

Poor People Like It.

A good many ignorant people have joined the societies, they claim, not caring what sort of goods they get for their money, but simply because they know that they can depend upon the dividends to pay their rent, and the societies will give them a free outing every year.

The supporters of cooperation assert that these cooperative societies do, in their dividends, show a saving to the consumer on his purchases, and that their activities operate to keep down the prices in the private stores. They point out also that the members of the societies get a real benefit from the profits in the educational and charitable work which the societies do. For instance, in Derby, England, the cooperative society there has loaned over a million dollars to persons wishing to build homes, and about 90 per cent. of this has already been paid to them by successful builders. Then they will at reasonable rates loan *money to their members to tide* them over periods of illness and disability. In short, they say that these cooperative societies in England have actually made good in their efforts to reduce the cost of living.

The president in his message of transmittal points out that only experiment can tell whether this English system can be applied successfully in the United States.

BIGELOW A SOCIALIST.

The Rev. Herbert Bigelow, president of the constitutional convention, now declares that he is not only a single taxer but a Socialist. He says that both doctrines are a religion to him.

This is not surprising, but it does suggest that Mr. Bigelow kept prudently quiet about his devotion to the doctrines of Karl Marx until after he landed the office which he greatly coveted. All Ohio knew that he was an ardent follower of Henry George, but few were aware that he was a thoroughgoing Socialist.

It is safe to say that if the Rev. Mr. Bigelow had proclaimed his views on this question as freely before his election to his present office as he has told of them since then he would have experienced even more difficulty than he encountered in climbing to the place he sought.—Cleveland Leader.

Goes With Owner.

The question is now whether the recall will apply to hats that have been thrown into the ring.—New York Post.

Sure Not.

As we understand it, the "recall with proper restrictions" means no recall for any friend of the Sagamore saviour's.—Toledo Times.

THE MARKETS.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, Ills., March 14.—Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; market, 10c lower; mixed and butchers, 6.65@6.95; good heavy, 6.85@6.97; rough heavy, 6.60@6.80; light, 6.60@6.90; pigs, 5.35@6.50; bulk, 6.80@6.90.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,500; market, steady; beeves, 5.25@5.85; cows and heifers, 2.35@6.75; stockers and feeders, 3.60@6.30; Texans, 5.40@6.50; calves, 6.50@8.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market, steady; native and western, 2.75@5.65; lambs, 4.75@7.55.

EAST BUFFALO

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 75; market, quiet; prime steers, 7.00@7.65; butchers grades, 3.00@6.30.

Calves—Receipts, 15; market, higher; cull to choice, 6.00@10.25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; market, 10c higher; choice lambs, 7.75@7.85; cull to fair, 6.25@7.35; yearlings, 6.00@6.75; sheep, 2.00@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,700; market, 10c higher; yorkers, 7.00@7.50; pigs, 6.40@6.50; mixed, 7.40@7.50; heavy, 7.30@7.40; roughs, 6.00@6.60; stags, 5.00@5.50.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, March 14.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,300; market, higher; mediums, heavies and yorkers, 7.05@7.35; pigs, 6.35@6.60.

Cattle—Receipts, light; market, strong; top range, 6.00@6.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 900; market, strong; top range, 7.15@7.45.

Calves—Receipts, 200; market, steady; top range, 9.00@9.25.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, light; market, steady; choice, 7.70@8.00; prime, 7.15@7.65; good, 6.65@7.10; tidy butchers, 6.10@6.50; fair, 5.50@6.00; common, 4.25@5.00; common to good fat bulls, 3@6; common to good fat cows, 2.50@5.50; heifers, 3.50@6.25; fresh cows and springers, $30@60; veal calves, 8@9.25; heavy and thin calves, 5@6.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, light; market, strong; prime wethers, 5.25@5.50; good mixed, 4.75@5.75; fair mixed, 4.25@4.60; culls to common, 2@3; lambs, 4.50@7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 10 doubledecks; market, 5c higher; prime heavy hogs, 7.25@7.40; heavy mixed, 7.25@7.40; mediums, 7.25@7.40; heavy yorkers, 7.25@7.40; light yorkers, 6.75@7.00; pigs, 6@6.50; roughs, 6@6.30; stags, 5@5.50.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., March 14.—Wheat—Cash, 1.01½; May, 1.02⅞; July, 1.01.

Corn—Cash, 70¼; May, 72⅛; July, 75¾.

Oats—Cash, 56; May, 56⅛; July 52.

Cloverseed—Cash and March, 13.50; April, 13.17.

Alsike—13.15.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 14.—Wheat opened ¼ to ½c better this morning. There was only a fair demand and professionals led in the buying. Some smaller shorts covered.—Strength was added by cables from Liverpool which indicated a *"squeeze" in March there. Prices* for that option were 1¾d higher.

Corn was up ⅛@⅜c but the feeling was unsettled and prices irregular. The early gains were lost later.

Oats were a shade better, but like corn, the market showed no great amount of strength.

Provisions were a shade better despite the fact that hogs were of. 10 to 15c at the yards.

Wheat—May, 1.03⅛ to 1.03¼; July, 99⅛ to 99¼; September, 96¾.

Corn—May, 71¼; July, 71¾ to 71⅛; September, 72.

Oats—May, 53¾ to 53¾; July, 50; September, 42¼ to 42½.

Pork—May, 16.00; July, ranged 16.25 to 16.30; September, 16.60.

Lard—July, 9.60 to 9.62; September, 9.85 to 9.82.

Ribs—May, 8.95 to 8.97; September, 9.25.

Wheat was irregular today. An early bulge on firm Liverpool cables was soon followed by a slump on selling by the local talent. Final prices for the day showed net gains of ⅛ for July and ⅜ for May while September was unchanged.

Corn closed ⅜ to ⅝ higher. Unsettled weather in the belt was the influence.

Oats were ⅛ to ⅜ better. An early dip was followed by a firm feeling which was strengthened as the day wore away on blizzard reports from the belt.

Provisions were stronger on a good demand for the cash article.

Wheat—May, 1.03⅛; July, 99⅛; September, 96⅜@½.

Corn—May, 71⅜; July, 71⅞; September, 72.

Oats—May, 53½; July, 50; September, 42⅜.

Pork—May, 16.05; July, 16.32; September, 16.60.

Lard—May, 9.42; July, 9.60; September, 9.80.

Ribs—May, 8.95@97; July, 9.05; September, 9.22.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 14.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, 5.35@5.60; straights, 4.90@5.20; clears, 4.40@4.75; winter patents, 5.00@5.15; straights, 4.50@4.60; clears, 4.00@4.25.

Hay, quiet; good to prime, 1.00@1.35; poor to fair, 1.00@1.22½.

Straw, quiet; long rye, 90@95.

Pork, steady; mess, 17.00@17.50; family, 19.00@20.50.

Lard, steady; city steam, 8.75b; Middle West spot, 9.45b.

Wool, firm; domestic fleece, 28@30; Texas scoured basis, 45@52.

Dressed poultry, quiet; turkeys, 12@22; chickens, 16@35; fowls, 11@16½; ducks, 13@22; geese, 11@16.

Live poultry, firm; chickens, 18 asked; fowls, 16½@17; turkeys, 15@17; roosters, 10½ asked; ducks, 17 asked; geese, 9@19.

Butter, firm; creamery specials, 29½b; creamery extras, 29b; state dairy tubs, 23@28½; process specials, 23@27.

Eggs, steady; nearby white fancy, 25@26; nearby brown fancy, 22@½; extra firsts, 22@½; firsts, 21 asked.

Milk, the wholesale price per quart delivered in New York is 3¾.

CHICAGO DAIRY.

Chicago, March 14.—Butter—Extra creameries, 29; extra firsts, 28; firsts, 27; seconds, 25; ladles, 23; dairies extra, 27; firsts, 24; seconds 23; packing stock, 22.

Eggs—Firsts, 20; ordinary firsts 19; miscellaneous lots, cases included, 19¾@20; seconds, 16½.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 14; chickens, fowls, 15½; roosters, 10; springs, 15½; geese, 10; ducks 15.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 18½; fowls, 16; roosters, 10½; springs, 16; geese, 12; ducks, 16.

LOCAL GRAIN.

The Marion National mill quotes: Wheat, 96; corn, 62; oats, 51.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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ANNOUNCEMENT:
CHILDREN'S "REGATTA" WASH SUIT OPENING

For the Summer Season of 1912.

From March 19 to 23, inclusive, we will have our annual advance showing of the celebrated "Regatta" Wash Suits for boys from 2 to 16 years old, including our complete line of "Sampeck" Woolen Suits and Reefers.

In conjunction with our regular stock will be shown the entire sample line of this celebrated "Regatta" make from the New York City salesrooms. You'll appreciate the advantage of early selection when you see this extensive display.

Your presence is earnestly requested.

KLEINMAIERS.

A MARION CONCERN IS TO ENTER NEW FIELD

Will Make Substitute for Marble, Granite and Stone.

THE MARION CLUB IS PROMOTING PROJECT

The Grecio-Roman Marble & Stone Company Is Name of New Manufacturing Concern Which Will Have Its Plant in East Marion—A Promising Business.

A plant, which will manufacture a perfect substitute for marble, granite and stone for all building and decorative purposes, at a price that will rival the now famously-cheap cement-poured houses of Thomas A. Edison, is to be erected in Marion, if present preliminary plans do not miscarry.

The Marion club is promoting the building of the plant, which is to be one of eight widely-separated industries in the United States, according to Edward F. Kellie, of Chicago, the promoter.

The Grecio-Roman Marble & Stone company, an Ohio corporation, is the name of the proposed company, and the Marion enterprise will be incorporated with a capital of $150,000. An application has been made for a charter.

The proposed plant will be located on an acre-and-a-half site a short distance east of the Ackerman-Lowe Piano company's factory building along the Erie and Big Four rights-of-way. The buildings of the new company will be constructed of its own product, with its three story office building facing Barnhart street, and the story and one-half factory building along the railroads. Its dimensions will be sixty by 150 feet.

The financing of the eight industries was placed in the hands of well-known Dayton promoters two months ago, and Marion was picked for one of the proposed sites after a thorough investigation. The Marion club made the proposition that it would donate the site mentioned for the enterprise if the promoters would erect the plant and operate it. The plant is to have a capacity for the employment of 150 operatives to begin with, but it will be so constructed as to be easily enlarged if business warrants. The prospects for a very prosperous business are declared to be bright.

The directors of the new company, when formed, will be E. B. Durfee, D. R. Crissinger, John A. Schroeter, Warren G. Harding and James F. Prendergast.

In 1902, at a meeting of architects in Chicago, a French artist criticized the lack of artistic finish in American buildings, the world's fair group of temporary structures being cited as examples to follow in permanent structures. These buildings were made largely from plaster of Paris, but the world's fair buildings began to disintegrate within a year from weather exposure and a world-wide search was begun, according to Promoter Kellie, for materials that would make it possible to decorate any building and be lasting and artistic. American cements were tested first, then the French and the German without satisfactory results. A smooth white material with a velvet finish was sought, but not until many thousands of dollars had been expended, after years of diligent investigation, was a white indestructible filler found. This, added to the cement, produced a pure white product, suitable in every way for interior and exterior decorative purposes.

The product of the proposed Marion plant is to take the place of marble, stone and granite, which are conceded to be highly desirable building materials, but beyond the means of the average builder.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Wrapp, of Uhler avenue, Thursday morning.

Italy's 1911 vintage is now estimated at 1,188,000,000 gallons.

Spring Suits, Coats and Dresses on Second Floor.

The Warner Edwards Co

Selling of 36-inch. Foulard Silks at 79c

Late Arrivals

Spring Coats of whipcord and mixtures trimmed with gobelin blue at **$13.50, $19.00 & $20.00.**

Suits tailored of serge and whipcord, in gray and tan, **$20.00 to $35.00.**

Serge Frocks, all-wool serges in navy, brown and tan, at **$8.75.**

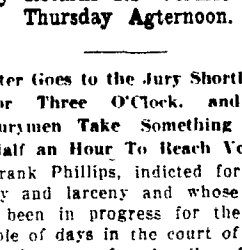
Cream Serges from 50c to $1.25.

Prices go up by easy stages. Plain Cream Serges, Black Line Stripes and Cream Cords, etc.

JAMESTOWN SUITINGS.

New Whipcords, Tweeds and Fancy Stripes, 54 and 56 inches wide, **$1.00 to $1.75 yard.**

Special Line of 50c Suitings.



A Correction

Our ad of yesterday was misleading, as it failed to state the price on The Hoover Electric Sweeper.

The Hoover—King of all suction Sweepers, sells with all attachments, at $125.00.

The Hoover, without attachments, $67.50.

The Crown—Best of all hand Sweepers, $18.00.

May we demonstrate one of the above?

In all the History of the "Silk Store of Marion"

There Has Never Been an Event More Important Than This

Now, at the very opening of the season, fresh new **Foulards** at less. As this is strictly a special sale event, no more will be sold after this lot is closed out.

79c yard, regular $1.25 all-silk Fouards—full yard wide. Ten pieces left to sell. In two shades of Blue, Rose, Brown, Gray, Green and Black and White. Good patterns.

Cheney Bros.' Foulards are the best made. Every wanted color. Neat, desirable designs, exclusive with this store. Special values at

85c and $1.00

Special values in **Bordered Foulards**, in new dress patterns. No two alike. 42 and 44 inches wide,

$8.75 to $12.50

36-inch changeable Gros de Loundre, very new, **$1.50 yard.**

Changeable Chiffon Taffetas, new shades, **$1.**

Fancy Cashmere-de-Soies at **79c yard.**

CHARLES SHOCKEY ASKS POLICE TO LOCATE HIM

Throws a Letter from Window to the Street.

THE EXPERIENCE OF FORMER MARION MAN

Says in Letter He Is Held Prisoner by Two Men and a Woman in Kansas City—Is Robbed of Papers and Grip and Is Desperate—An Investigation Being Made.

"If this reaches the police they can locate me. I am held in a room by two men and a woman. I think that it must be close to a depot, as I can hear the trains very plain. My name is Charles Shockey. I live in Lima, Ohio, was on my way to Oklahoma, where I was to receive some money. Please notify the police in Lima so they can leave my people know. The fiend has taken all my papers and my grip. For God's sake find me as I can't stand this very long. I have been here since Monday.

"Charles Shockey."

"I am throwing this through the window trusting somebody will find it."

The receipt of the above letter, bearing the Kansas City date line, by the police of Kansas City is causing the police department of that city some uneasiness. The circumstances connected with the strange case will be of interest to many local residents who were well acquainted with Shockey. Until about five years ago, Shockey resided in Marion and was employed as a hack driver.

Shockey's history is very interesting. About a month ago, the Lima police were asked to try and locate Shockey. The letter appeared to be from one of the administrators of the estate of an aged lady named Wians, who had died at Bryant, Oklahoma. It stated that while at Enid a couple of years ago, Shockey befriended the aged woman and she was so impressed with his kindness that she had provided a $10,000 legacy in her will for him. Shockey was easily found at the Lima Locomotive works, where he was employed.

February 19, he left Lima to go to Bryant, Oklahoma, where he intended to meet the administrators of the estate and secure a settlement. He carried with him the papers to prove his identity. The theory is that some persons learning of his good fortune, imprisoned him with a view to going to Bryant and receiving the money by impersonating him. The letter written by Shockey was on cheap note paper which had previously been used. From an old postmark on the envelope it could not be ascertained whether the letter was written in Kansas City or not, and the police of that place are awaiting information from Lima before trying to solve the mystery. Shockey has a brother in Lima, who states that his relatives there have not heard from the missing man since he left Lima.

CRAWFORD COUNTY IS STRONG FOR TAFT

Executive Committee Pledges President Earnest Support.

The Republican executive committee of Crawford county, reflecting the sentiments of the Republicans of that county, gave President Taft a ringing endorsement and earnest pledge of support in the resolution adopted at a meeting held, Wednesday. The endorsement reads as follows:

The Resolution.

That the Crawford County Republican Executive committee, declaring allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, and recognizing and appreciating in the favorite son of Ohio, Hon. William Howard Taft, a man of eminent and fitting ability to fill the office of the chief executive of these United States and to perform all the duties incumbent upon such chief executive honestly and impartially; a stateman without a superior, and few, if any, peers; wise, judicious, conservative, firm and progressive, an executive who does things and who accomplishes great results without fear or favor and without ostentation; a president who has always had the interest of all the people at heart and who has dealt fairly with all classes, and who has at all time adopted and inaugurated policies suitable to fully meet the changing conditions of the times, a man of the people and for the people, and who has been true to the principles of the Republican party and the platform adopted by it in 1908.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that we heartily endorse his administration and recommend his renomination and election for president of this great nation in 1912. And we hereby unqualifiedly pledge to him our earnest support.

W. C. Beer,
Chairman Republican Executive committee, Crawford county, Ohio.
William Monteith,
Secretary Pro Tem.
W. J. Geer, A. J. Scott, Jacob Babst, Sumner Spore

Outside reports from Crawford county say that the evidence of a contest was all that was needed to call Republicans to the enthusiastic support of the president. Similar reports are being made from all the counties of the Thirteenth district.

Nows the Best Time to Choose Your Easter Suit, Coat or Dress

And what a pleasure it really is making your selections from our matchless stocks! Our Spring line are larger and prettier than ever before. It's our best display, so full of real charming styles that every one can be pleased.

We want to call your attention to the very exclusive designs in Coats, Suits and Dresses. In the better grades there are no two alike, assuring you that no one else will have a garment like yours.

Suits for juniors, misses and women.....$10.00 to $50.00
Coats for juniors, misses and women.....$5.00 to $45.00
Dresses for juniors, misses and women...$1.00 to $50.00

Our Spring line of children's white and colored dresses are here, a lovely display. **50c up as high as $15.00 each.**

This ready-to-wear department can satisfy your every whim in correct Spring apparel, and will at all times show you the most extensive assortments.

A Rare Silk Value—Beautiful New Silk Foulards 39c Yard.

They're high-class Silks in every respect. The designs, the quality is in keeping with the better grades. Fact is, they'll compare with the usual 75c quality.

50 handsome patterns are here for your choosing—a strong line of navy grounds in this lot. It's the silk sensation of the season.

White Wool Goods.

In serges, diagonals and whipcords. Our lines are complete. Many different qualities from 50c up to $1.75 yard.

FRANK BROS. & CO.

FRANK PHILLIPS FOUND GUILTY OF BURGLARY

Jury Returns Its Verdict Late Thursday Agternoon.

Matter Goes to the Jury Shortly Before Three O'Clock, and the Jurymen Take Something Like Half an Hour To Reach Verdict.

Frank Phillips, indicted for burglary and larceny and whose trial has been in progress for the past couple of days in the court of common pleas, was found guilty of burglary, Thursday. The jury reported at 3:20, after a few minutes of deliberation.

Phillips was indicted in connection with Joseph Martin for burglarizing the Parisian dyehouse and for receiving stolen goods.

JOHN GOODING IS A VICTIM OF PARALYSIS

Death Comes at Home in Pleasant Township.

John Gooding, sixty-nine years old, a native of Pleasant township, died of paralysis at his home on the Smeltzer and Bethlehem road in Pleasant township, Thursday, at 1 o'clock. He was stricken about two weeks ago, since which time little hope had been entertained for his recovery.

Mr. Gooding was born September 10, 1843, and was a son of Sylvester R. and Eliza Gooding. After having received an ordinary education in the common schools of Pleasant township, Mr. Gooding went to Colorado. He returned to Marion in 1874, and was married, September 22, of the same year, to Miss Ellen Millison, of Pleasant township. As a result of this union two children were born. They were Daisy E. Gooding, who died of typhoid fever, August 26, 1891, one day before the death of her mother of the same disease, and Dallas O. Gooding, of Marion township.

Sixteen years ago Mr. Gooding was married to Miss Mary Walker, of this county, and is survived by his widow and one son, Dallas O.

The funeral services will be held at the late residence, Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will be followed by interment in the Marion cemetery.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY AT COOKSTON HOME

Members Pass a Very Pleasant Afternoon.

Meeker, O., March 14.—[Special.]—The Ladies' Aid society met, Thursday at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Cookston, south of Meeker. The attendance was much more than the average, only four of the members being absent. A large amount of work was accomplished during the day. At 12 o'clock the hostess served a dinner. Late in the afternoon the society was called to order by the president, Mrs. C. H. McElroy, who read the scripture lesson. Prayer was then offered by Mrs. William Schertzer, and all joined in singing. Several matters of business were settled and it was decided to hold the annual Easter sale. The visitors present for the day were Mrs. John McElvey, Mrs. Harry Forry and children, Josephine and Rudolph, Mrs. A. O. Rhoads, Mrs. Mae Cookston and son, Donald, and Mrs. Laura McIntire.

Rev. T. J. Carey was seriously ill last week of bronchial trouble.

Miss Viola Bricely, of Upper Sandusky, was the guest of Mrs. H. B. Ford last week.

Mrs. George Davis was a Marion shopper, Monday.

John Kemerer has a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. June Sprague is spending a couple of weeks in Marion.

Mrs. Alice Cookston is alarmingly ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schultz, of Agosta, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Schultz, Sunday.

Mrs. G. H. Davis entertained her cousin, Mrs. Lydia Hunsicker, of Cardington, from Friday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCreery were visitors in Marion, Saturday.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the M. E. church, Saturday evening, Carl Williams was elected janitor for the ensuing year.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Luvisi, of Agosta, spent Sunday at the Ferris Day home.

Corey Little has been confined to the house for a week by liver trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schertzer, and children, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Schertzer, west of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ferguson, of Morral, visited friends here Sunday.

Mrs. William Ducat spent Tuesday in the country, the guest of Mrs. A. J. Ducat.

Harry Forry is assisting Fred Cookston in the meat business.

Miss Cecile Sprague was a shopper in Marion, Tuesday.

Mrs. Little and Mrs. Low Ferguson visited Corey Little and family, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Heminger, of Galion, returned home, Tuesday, after spending a few days here with their mother, Mrs. Henry Spangler, who is ill.

Mrs. Henry Spangler, who has been sick for a week, is slightly improved.

The sad news reached here, Tuesday evening, of the death of Harry Jones, of Custer, who was killed by a train near that place. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Howard Virden and Miss Dora Jones, of this place. During his frequent visits here he made many friends.

YOUNG MEN SEEKING TO SECURE LIBERTY

Robert P. Crist and Pearl Noggle Want Paroles.

Applications for parole from the Ohio reformatory at Mansfield of Robert P. Crist, the Ohio Wesleyan university freshman, who stole a tray of diamonds from the Bowers jewelry store, and Pearl Ray Noggle, who criminally assaulted a six-year-old girl, will be heard April 9, according to notices received here from Chief Clerk J. E. Clark, of the parole board.

Crist was sentenced February 14, 1911, and Noggle was sentenced three days later. Both were given indeterminate sentences.

WILL MAKE HOME IN MEDINA COUNTY

Miss Ella S. Rinker and Mr. F. B. Rebman To Wed.

Just before noon hour, Thursday, Miss Ella S. Rinker, of Caledonia, and Mr. Franklin B. Rebman, of Burbank, Medina county, appeared in the probate court and secured a license to wed. They stated that they expect to go to Crestline, where Rev. C. D. Castle would perform the ceremony.

Mr. Rebman is a farmer. The young people will make their future home in Medina county.

PNEUMONIA CAUSE OF INFANT'S DEATH

Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Belcher Lose Little One.

Alice, the ten-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Belcher, of Fountain street, died of pneumonia, after a week's illness, at the family residence, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

The funeral will be held at Hanging Rock, Lawrence county, Saturday morning.

Frank Hand Hurt.

Frank L. Hand, an employe of the Marion Steam Shovel company, was the victim of an accident Thursday morning. A heavy metal casting fell on his right foot, crushing three of his toes. He will be off duty several days.

FOUR MEN ARE KILLED IN LINCOLN PENITENTIARY

As Result of Outbreak by the Prisoners.

Warden and Three Guards Are Victims of the Convicts—The Second Outbreak of the Kind in the Last Few Weeks.

Lincoln, Neb., March 14.—In a mutiny at the Nebraska penitentiary this afternoon, Warden Delahunty and three guards were killed. The details are not yet available.

An outbreak has been brewing for months. Several weeks ago, Albert Prince, a negro life convict, stabbed Deputy Warden Davis to death in the prison chapel while benediction was being pronounced at a Sunday morning service.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS FILE THEIR REPORT

The Directors Have Much Money in Their Control.

A semi-annual report of the infirmary directors that, under the law, ought to have been filed with the commissioners last September, has just recently been filed and is now being recorded by Miss V. Perle Garfield, commissioners clerk. The report is a long statement of the directors' expenditures, covering a period from March, 1911, to September, 1911. No total is given, but an examination discloses that thousands of dollars have been expended.

At the semi-annual tax settlement in August, the infirmary directors received $8,570.96. They therefore had that amount to spend, together without about $1,000 from other sources. For the ensuing six months the infirmary directors will have the sum of about $8,000 to spend.

In the past the county commissioners have permitted the infirmary directors to file their semi-annual reports about when they chose, although the law specified that they shall be filed in September and March of each year. Examiner H. B. Sage of the state bureau of public accounting and inspection, called particular attention to this matter when he was here some time ago. The infirmary directors are now working on their March report and will file it some time this month, it is stated.

BIRTHS.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Brady, of east Mark street, Wednesday night.

A son was born, Wednesday night, to Mr. and Mrs. George Paige, of north State street.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Luzor, of Fies avenue, Thursday morning.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

In the partition suit of Susan B. King against Zoa King Fies and others, Judge W. E. Schofield has confirmed the report of the commissioners. As there was no election to take, a sale of the premises described in the petition was ordered.

In the suit of William G. Mauk against Christian B. Merchant, leave has been given the plaintiff to reply instanter.

A Proposed Pike.

Sheriff Harry Wagner and several Hardin county residents, Thursday called on the county commissioners with reference to the construction of a pike on the line between Hardin and Marion counties. As yet the proposed improvement is not favored by a majority of the resident landowners and no action was taken by the commissioners.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

PUBLIC SALE—March 22, on Uncopher ave., north of Marion Base ball grounds, known as the Lincott farm. 1 gray mare, years old; 1 bay gelding, 10 years old; 1 black mare, 13 years old; 1 Standard bred driving mare, years old; 4 fresh and 2 coming fresh cows; 2 spring calves; shoats, 1 brood sow with pi... Farm implements, 1 Deering binder, 1 corn cultivator (Deering), 1 J. I. Case corn planter, 1 Deering gang plow (breaking), 1 harrow, 12 foot cut; 1 two-horse wagon, 1 rubber tire top buggy, Houston-Merkel build; hay ladder, good set of dump boards and stone bed, 1 four-horse gasoline engine. Other articles. 12 months credit with approved security. A. C. Berry, Auctioneer, J. Reed. 94-s-t-wk

BOY WANTED—To work on farm; one that can and will mi... W. E. Messenger. Phone 6703 R. D. 5, Marion, O. 91-w-s-2-w

LAMB BROS.—Big auction sale of live stock at Baltimore, Fairfield county, Ohio, on T. & O. C. and Z. & W. Railways, Wednesday, March 20, at 9 a. m., 60 horses and mares; draft, general purpose, farm chunks, brood mares, heavy teams, family broke horses. These are all well broke to all kinds of work. All young, 5 to 8 years old; 1000 to 1500 pounds. We have among this lot several choice horses, thin in flesh but young and sound, suitable for the farm trade. 15 good fresh cows. Shorthorns and grade Jerseys. All young cows. Also 250 head of stock hogs, 60 to 140 pounds. Terms: Credit 6 mo. Address Lamb Bros. 91-wed-w

Horses For Sale

HAVE 15 NATIVE HORSES, GELDINGS, MARES AND SOME GOOD COLTS AT SCHROTE'S BREEDING BARN, COR. GREENWOOD & WILSON AVENUE. SEE W. H. FOSTER OR PHONE R-10 OR 831. 89-m-w

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching from my prize winning and laying strain. W. Fies, 945 south Prospect. Phone X-1936. 70-s-wed-wk-tf

FOR SALE—A farm at a bargain. Nice farm of 120 acres, 2 miles from good town, 1 mile from stone pike. Has good 8 room house, barn, granary and other buildings. Good orchard, good well of water. About 70 acres in cultivation. Balance in pasture and timber. Close to school. This is a bargain. Price $4500, part cash. Good title. Might take some trade for Marion property of good value. J. W. Thomas, phone 640. 93-wk-s-tf

SWEET CORN SEED—Early or late varieties, tested and graded. Grown two and three years to stalk. ... 25c qt., 3 qts. 75c. By mail 35c qt., 3 qts. $1.00. W. Peters, gardener, east Center. 82-s-tf-w

TESTED SEED CORN—Golden Surprise, Reid's Yellow Dent, White Pearl, car stock or shelled and graded. $2.00 bu. sacks. W. B. Peters, gardener, Metic... 82-s-3-wk

PUBLIC SALE—A dissolution of partnership success selling the following, at the miles southwest of Marion on Upper and Bucyrus pike, Wednesday, March 20, at 9 o'clock. 5 horses—2 spring mares, one driving horse one year and one 2-year old gelding, 2 yearlings and one old mare. Cattle, 1 Shorthorn bull. 7 shoats. Nine months credit. J. Hogan, J. A. Jeffers. J. A. Reed, Auct. 92-4-wk

Order of Court.

According to the order of Judge Judge W. S. Spencer, Wednesday, with reference to the custody of eight-year-old Howard Fetter, boy is to stay with his father, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week and Friday noon Saturday and Sunday of each week with his mother, instead of the reverse as stated in Wednesday's Star. The father will have charge of the lad during the school days and will look after his education.

Nothing jolts an egotist like a refusal of people to pay any attention to him.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

95,000 MINERS GO ON A STRIKE

German Coal Diggers Much Dissatisfied.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS THE SOLDIERS OUT

Mounted Police Are Hurried to Westphalia.

Price of Black Diamonds Goes Soaring Throughout the German Empire—The Strike May Become National—Strike Fever Spreads to France, Where Many Miners Quit Work—English Strike Felt.

Cologne, Germany, March 11.—Eighty thousand coal miners in the Westphalian coal fields struck today. The price of coal in all cities throughout the empire began to rise simultaneously with the walkout throughout Westphalia. It is believed the strike will soon be national. Miners affiliated with Catholic and Christian Socalist organizations remained at work, although tremendous pressure was brought to bear on them to quit.

The situation may develop into one of dangerous political tendencies. Mounted police were hurried into the coal fields to guard the mines where the men have gone out and to prevent clashes between strikers and non-strikers. Soldiers are being held in readiness for use. It is feared that transatlantic shipping will be interfered with. There is said to be but little fuel stored for such an emergency.

Industrial plants will feel the force of the strike by the end of the week and rail traffic will be badly crippled. Leaders of the miners' union declare the strikers will be augmented during the next forty-eight hours by 70,000 more miners. The men are striking for an advance of wages.

Many More Go Out.

Essen, Rhenish Prussia, March 11.—Without waiting for a general strike order, but acting on the result of a vote taken yesterday which was overwhelmingly in favor of a walkout, more than 15,000 coal miners quit work in various parts of the Ruhr region today. The government has ordered several large detachments of troops to the districts affected, and every precaution, is being taken to prevent disorder. The police forces are being augmented to provide armed guards for the collieries.

More than 150,000 miners voted to strike at eighty different meetings. The sentiment was for a fight to the finish. It is expected that the formal strike order will be issued tomorrow.

Situation in London.

London, March 11.—Indications today are that the national strike which so far has caused monetary loss estimated at approximately $175,000,000, will be settled this week. It is reported that South Wales mine owners have signified their intention to Premier Asquith of granting a minimum wage and have also given a promise to meet representatives of the men in order to fix a definite schedule of wages.

Municipal street car service in London was curtailed today for the first time since the strike went into effect. This was the result of the shortage of fuel in the power-house. The new week also found announcements of further increases in prices of butter, eggs and other products which come from the country. This was the result of the reduction of supply owing to the curtailing of freight traffic by railroads. Actual famine is threatened in some quarters and suffering has become so keen that charitable organizations are preparing to ask the government for an appropriation.

Strike Fever Spreads.

Paris, March 11.—The strike fever spread to France today when all the miners in the French coal basins went on a strike for twenty-four hours in protest against working conditions. Local organizations of the Federated Union of Miners are scheduled to vote tomorrow on a strike in sympathy with the miners of the United Kingdom.

ONE WOMAN BURNED; FIVE ARE RESCUED

Mother of Three Brooklyn Children Loses Her Life.

New York, March 11.—One woman was burned to death today and five others were rescued at a fire in the four-story tenement at No. 307, Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, today. The dead woman is Mrs. Lillian Cooterstein, who lived on the second floor. Her three children were saved by a passerby, who came to their rescue.

SECRETARY CERREA IS ASSASSINATED

Political Disturbances Result in the Murder of Italian.

Rio De Janeiro, March 11.—Political disturbances at Maceo, capital of the state of Alagoas, have resulted in the assassination of Secretary of the Interior Cerrea, who was shot down by an anti-militarist. News of the assassination was received today.

STEAMER CRUSHED BY ICE OF LAKE

The Flora M. Hill Reported in Sinking Condition.

Chicago, March 11.—A woman and two men passengers on the steamer, Flora M. Hill, and a crew of thirty men left that vessel today when, crushed by ice, it began to sink. The refugees endeavored to make their way over five miles of ice to the mainland. The Flora M. Hill has been icebound for a week. Life savers and the steamer, Indiana, put out in an effort to render assistance to the refugees.

The steamer was caught in an ice floe when it attempted to cross the lake. Great masses of ice have prevented lake traffic for weeks. Recently, the floes have broken up and the ice, driven before the wind, has been piled up in windrows fifteen to twenty feet above the surface of the water. The vessel was wedged firmly in the ice, but apparently sustained no damage until today, when the floe broke up. Then the shifting wind carried the ice against the side of the vessel and ground a hole in the hull. The water rushed in rapidly. The crew attempted to pump the water out, but the vessel filled so rapidly the effort was abandoned, and passengers and crew were ordered out on the ice cakes to await rescue. The vessel was held about two miles off the north side intake crib.

The Flora M. Hill is owned by the Hill Steamboat company, of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

TAFT SAYS HE IS A PROGRESSIVE

The President Defines Progressives for the Chicagoans.

Chicago, March 11.—President Taft gave a new definition of a "political progressive" in a speech at the banquet of the Swedish-American Republican league of Chicago. He eliminated from consideration as real progressives those who look to Socialism for relief from present-day evils in government, declaring that "his distinguished predecessor" deserved most of the credit for awakening the public to the need for action, and argued that "progressive is as progressive does," pointing to some of the achievements of his administration as proof that it has qualified under that definition.

AN ERIE SWITCHMAN DIES IN A HOSPITAL

Harley J. Garver Dies as the Result of Accident.

IS INJURED A WEEK AGO IN KENTON YARDS

Left Leg Is Amputated and Gangrene Develops—Injured Man Is Unconscious Some Time Before Death Relieves Him—Leaves a Widow and One Young Son.

Harley J. Garver, of Senate street, a switchman, who had his left leg amputated as a result of an accident on the Chicago & Erie railroad at Kenton, Friday, March 1, died from shock and gangrene poisoning in a Kenton hospital, Saturday night at 11:45 o'clock. His wife, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garver, of Herman street, and several brothers were at the injured man's bedside when death came. He had been unconscious since 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

At the time Garver was fatally hurt, he was working in the place of a man, who was off duty on a local Chicago & Erie freight train. He was taken from his work in the local yards as a switchman and sent out on the run as a brakeman. When some cars were being switched in the Kenton yards, Garver was on a gondola car loaded with sewer pipes. The car was struck with such force that some of the big sewer pipes were dislodged, pinning his leg against the side of the car and crushing it. The following day, Dr. A. Rhu, of this city, was called in consultation with the Erie surgeon at Kenton, and it was decided to amputate the member, as gangrene had already developed. The operation was performed a week ago Sunday.

Besides his widow and parents, the dead man, who was thirty years old, is survived by one son, Gaylord, aged five years, and nine brothers. The latter are Clayton Garver, of Brooklyn, Charles, Elza, Lloyd, Jesse, Lester, Lawrence, Luther and Raymond.

A LOCAL-OPTION ELECTION DESIRED

Fostoria Starts Out a Number of Petitions Monday.

Fostoria, O., March 11.—Petitions for the holding of a local-option election were started here today. The city fathers will be asked at Tuesday night's session of the city council to fix a date. One hundred signers to the petition were secured before eight o'clock.

Twelve New Members.

An interesting service was held at the Lee Street Presbyterian church, Sunday evening, when twelve new members were taken into the church. Dr. W. A. Ferguson, the pastor, preached an eloquent sermon on the subject, "As a Little Child," dwelling at considerable length on the charms of childhood, and saying that the children win the kingdom of God.

AMERICAN GIRL HOOKS" SIR THOMAS LIPTON

Wary English Bachelor Is Made Her Victim.

But Sir Thomas Is Told To "Get a Reputation" by Lifting the America's Cup—Sir Thomas Caught Off His Guard.

London, March 11.—Sir Thomas Lipton, prize fish of the matrimonial sea, who has successfully eluded the debutantes' baited hooks with which ambitious mothers have angled for him, has been told to "get a reputation" by lifting the America's cup by an American girl with whose charms Sir Thomas has been smitten, according to a story going the rounds of the social circle.

Miss Ruth Boettcher, of Denver, Colorado, is the young woman who is credited with having dented the heart of the most wary bachelor of Europe. She has just returned to America after a three years' trip around the world.

During her stay in London, she was entertained by Sir Thomas. Poor Sir Thomas, who is obliged to be constantly on his guard against the cunning assaults of clever dowagers with marriageable daughters, was for once caught unawares and became infatuated with Miss Boettcher.

Nor was Sir Thomas the only victim, according to the story. Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, the "Iron Man of the British Empire," was also struck by the magnetic personality of the young American.

The upshot of the whole matter was that Miss Boettcher apparently showed her preference for Sir Thomas.

"Do something," Miss Boettcher is reported to have urged to the suit of the sportsman. "Get a reputation. Lift the America's cup or accomplish something real. Just making a lot of money is nothing."

MEN WHO GET THERE.

By William T. Ellis.

The International Sunday-School Lesson for March 17 is, "The Paralytic Forgiven and Healed." Mark 11:1-12. Golden Text Psalms 103:2-3.

The clearest trail out of the present wilderness of social complexities and perplexities for the young man or woman is blazed with the single word, "efficiency." A wise lawyer said the other day, "I want my boy to learn how to do things a little better than anybody else. If I teach him to be a first-class worker I think I will have delivered him from the troubles that await most young men coming on the scene at this time. My experience is that no matter how hard times may be, no matter how grave political problems may be, the person who can do things better than anybody else is sure of work and therefore of consideration."

Germany is solving her social problem along that line. As a governmental policy she is steadily lifting the scale of efficiency of her people, training each generation of young men to rise a step higher than the one before. Thus it has come to pass that for mere manual labor, overcrowded Germany has had to hire foreigners, while her own sons have scattered to the four corners of the earth promoting German influence.

All of which is but a modernization of this story of an incident in the life of Jesus, when four well men and a sick man overcame apparently insuperable obstacles and attained their goal. It was the science of efficiency at work in a day when they did not care to label everything by some scientific name. How these men got there, what they secured, and the meaning of it, all is a Sunday School Lesson of uncommon interest.

The Hope of Man.

The story is laid in old Capernaum. It was a great day in the life of Jesus. He made his headquarters in a private house, perhaps in the home of Peter. The crowds thronged him. Not only was the city at his door, but the whole country side from as far away as Jerusalem had been drawn by the fame of his wondrous works and words. Inside the small house, the people were jammed, hanging on his words. Among them were many sick and crippled, eager for a single touch that would mean healing. Calm compassionate helpful Jesus was the center of a needy multitude, then as now, the hope of man.

That figure has never lost its charm for mankind. Jesus the healer and the helper is the truest picture that the imagination of mortals conceives. Always He was helping, always He was touching. The hurried, harried, heavy, hungry hearts of today find satisfaction in Him.

The Man Shut Out.

All over the world a chorus of us are arising. "If I could only go to the hospital," says the poor sick man in the remote rural parts. "If I could only go to Colorado," says the mechanic threatened with tuberculosis. "If I could only have a little capital," says the ambitious young man, eager to start into business. And in the Aramaic speech that day at Capernaum, many were saying, "If I could only get in and He could but look on me." The crowd was so great that many were shut out. Such a slight distance, such a small barrier, separated between the man in need and the Man with health to give.

It is a proposition generally sound that if one wants anything in this world badly enough, whether it be an education, or a business, or a quality of character, he gets it if his wishes have will behind them. One of the sick men shut out from the Capernaum house that day was a poor paralytic who saw the numbers of people intervening between himself and his dreams of deliverance from bondage. How he won is a meaningful story.

Unconventional Friends.

The average woman, finding her home inadvertently locked, will sit on the doorstep for a night, rather than break a pane of glass and unlock a window. Conventionality has all of us so thoroughly in its grip that we hesitate to do the unusual, the audatious thing. The paralytic and his friends faced a situation calling for unconventional measures. What should they do to reach Jesus? They could not elbow the other needy ones out of the way, for these, too, had equal right and equal eagerness, and rudeness to them would merit sure rebuke from the fearless Teacher.

As the old proverb says, "Love will find the way." These loyal friends were not daunted by conventionalities. The house was of the kind still typical in Palestine: its flat mud roof could easily be broken into, and the space between the supporting beams was wide enough to let the figure of the sick man through. Without hesitation they deliberately tore up the carefully laid, watered and rolled mud roof. What is a roof when a life is at stake? The great are usually unconventional, and these four friends showed evidence of greatness in their conduct.

The Sick Man's Riches.

We could wish to know more about this paralytic. He must have been a rare character. No whining, complaining, embittered chronic invalid he. Such friends as he possessed are won by another kind of character. In them the man was rich. He might have no goods but the pallet or quilt which constituted his bed, but he was rich in loyal love and devotion of at least four friends. Life has no greater prize than friendship. The man who has one true friend that will stand by him in adversity has made a high and deep success of life. It was really worth while to undergo all the suffering which had been the lot of this poor paralytic, for the sake of knowing that he possessed such friends as these four.

And they, noble, loyal, resourceful, have won for themselves a place among the immortal characters of history. Their loyalty and faithfulness have spurred friends to greater devotion through all the centuries since.

Will Commands Success.

The scene is dramatic. Inside the house the Teacher is holding forth. The crowd in and around the building are so intent upon Him that they give no heed to this one particular group of which the paralytic is the center. These make their way to the roof by the outside stair.

The company in the house suddenly hears a scraping and tearing above their heads. The discourse is interrupted; for probably even the greatest of preachers could not hold the attention of His hearers in the face of a trivial interruption. Dust begins to fall over all the people. The conventional folk inside are horrified at this breach of property and proprieties. All are gazing in expectancy upon the disturbance overhead.

Then through the opening appears the form of a man, let down by the four corners of the quilt that constituted his bed. The people look in wonderment and curiosity. They do not see the questioning eyes of the Teacher Himself, who is perhaps the only person in the room appreciating the real significance of this extraordinary action. His feelings are stirred to their profound depths. Nothing moves Him more than faith and friendship. Little He cares for the conventionalities. He sees the great resolution to get in to Himself, and His heart is made glad.

The Boon Granted.

Possibly uncertain of his welcome, the patient was tenderly laid on the floor at the Master's feet; the staring crowd by this time having caught somewhat of the Healer's interest in the incident. Possibly the man himself was doubtful as to the welcome he would receive. The first word that fell upon his ear reassured him, for it was the tender greeting, "Son."

Now, the sick man wanted health, but he needed forgiveness. Jesus said, "Son, thy sins are forgiven thee." He got health—plus. God always gives more than we seek. No man asks love for little without receiving much. Health for the body was the boon this man craved and received, but with it went the far richer prize of health for his spirit.

Of course the theological quibblers were present. They did not like this idea of the new Rabbi undertaking to say that he could forgive sins. With quite dignity Jesus met and silenced them by proving that he had power both to forgive sins and to heal bodies. He bade the man take up his bed and walk. He who had come in helpless supplication through a hole in the roof, went out in victory through the open door. The crowds marvelled at him and at the Master who had wrought the miracle. Then as now, the tidings ran widely that this Jesus had power to make men over into the new.

TAFT PLEASED WITH JOURNEY

Expresses Satisfaction Over Last Week's Trip.

TAFT SENTIMENT STEADILY GROWS

Political Outlook Reassuring to President.

The Reception Accorded Me by People of Toledo and Chicago Puts Me Under Deep Sense of Obligation to Them, Says the President in Expressing Satisfaction Over Trip to Ohio and Illinois.

Pittsburgh, March 11.—While speeding back to Washington, President Taft today expressed satisfaction over the result of his invasion of Ohio and Illinois, two states in which the progressive sentiment is strong. He was also pleased by despatches which came from Washington concerning the national political outlook, stating that Taft sentiment is gaining. He regards as especially encouraging a message stating that the Union League club, of Philadelphia, has refused to support a protest against endorsing his renomination. He expressed his gratification at the action of the club, all but fourteen of whose members signed the resolution supporting his candidacy. Of the trip Mr. Taft said:

Mr. Taft's View.

"The reception accorded me by the people of Toledo and Chicago puts me under deep sense of obligation to them. The resolutions on questions of government brought forth many sympathetic assurances and the American citizens of foreign birth or descent, of which some of the great audiences were made up, were especially interested and concerned in the outlines of constitutional problems. The spirit of optimism, of faith in our institutions, of confidence in one another is as strongly in evidence today as at any time in the history of our country."

THE HEALTH OFFICER IS WELL PLEASED

No Cases of Contagion Found in the City.

CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH FOR THE ENTIRE CITY

Health Officer Bain Is Now Turning His Attention to Those Who Sell Edibles That Are Unfit for Use. Some Instances Are Cited—Corrective Steps Are Promised.

Health Officer Bain is jubilant, and has plenty of cause to wear the smile that will not come off. In discussing the health conditions of the city Monday morning, the health officer stated that there is not a case of contagion in Marion, and that this is the first time the city has been free from diphtheria and other contagious diseases since December 10.

In speaking of the health conditions Mr. Bain stated that he was never as well pleased as he is at the present, and that the outlook for a healthful spring is very good. While he was at work clearing his chart of the few buttons marking the location of contagion, he spoke regarding the location of the buttons he was taking down. Most of these were in the district west of the railroads and south of Center street. The fact that nearly half of the contagion of the past year has been located in this district, is attributed by the health officer to the poor drainage in that vicinity. He expects to make an effort to have this condition corrected during the coming spring.

The health officer stated that while he did not have any contagious diseases to look after, he was busy in another line.

"I want to see that the people get edibles that are fit to eat, and as long as they are paying for them there is no reason why they should be given spoiled stuff," was the statement of Mr. Bain. In citing one instance, the health officer stated that he was compelled to condemn a barrel of cider at a local grocery Friday. The cider caused the sickness of a number of residents of that vicinity, and after taking the matter up with the board of health, the local health officer was informed similar complaints had been made from various portions of the state. He immediately marked the barrel and condemned the contents.

The health officer also has in his possession a large quantity of rotten lard which was sold to a local resident by a resident of Green Camp. The seller of the lard was ordered, Monday, to return the purchaser his money, and in case he fails to comply with the request the health officer will file an affidavit for his arrest.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Burke, of east Church street, are the parents of a daughter, born Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mooney, of Glad street, are the parents of a son born Saturday.

KILLS FATHER WHO MENACES MOTHER

Youth Held in Bellefontaine Jail Says Life Is Threatened.

Bellefontaine, O., March 11.—Henry Pash, 60, a farmer, was shot and instantly killed at their home west of here by his son Herman, 21. The elderly Pash had been drinking heavily and it is said battered down a bedroom door behind which cowered Mrs. Pash and her three children, and grapped a loaded revolver in his wife's face. The cartridge failed to explode.

Herman grabbed a shotgun and fired at his father. The shot entered Pash's neck and severed the jugular vein. The boy is in jail. The police say there is no case against him.

Last August Herman Pash was arrested, charged with furnishing his father with liquor, but the boy was discharged by the court, the evidence showing that he was the victim of a plot hatched by others. Since that time, he says, his father has repeatedly threatened his life.

GREAT JOY IS BROUGHT TO A MOTHER'S HEART

An Unusual Mistake and Happy Sequel.

AN EMPTY GRAVE IN ST. MARY'S CEMETERY

Earth Is Opened To Receive the Remains of Edward I. Salisbury, Who Telegraphs His Mother That He Is Alive and Well—A Cousin of Young Man Dies.

Six feet of earth were removed in beautiful St. Mary's cemetery, Saturday afternoon, for the interment of Edward I. Salisbury, nineteen years old, a student at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia. His death was erroneously reported and his mother, Mrs. Anna M. Salisbury, of west Center street, had made all arrangements with local undertakers for his burial.

Mrs. Salisbury, the mother, was so certain her son was dead, as a result of his recent operation for appendicitis, that she notified other relatives at a distance of her sad loss, and never gave a thought to her nephew, Edward Ryan, of Olean, New York, who was the one really dead. This, in spite of the fact that the Ryan boy's mother, sent the telegram, which simply read: "Edward is dead."

"I never thought of any one but my own boy," declared the mother after she had received the following reassuring telegram from her own son, Edward:

"Mother, what's this report? Am alive and well."

Mrs. Salisbury had employed the local undertaking firm of Hess & Markert and the latter had telegraphed a Philadelphia undertaker instructions on how to prepare the "corpse" for shipment and burial. While it is not definitely known, it is presumed that young Salisbury discovered that he was "dead" when the Philadelphia undertaker went to "enbalm" him. Then he sent the telegram to his mother given above.

Of course, Mrs. Salisbury was overjoyed. "Thank God, thank God," she cried when a Star reporter informed her that her son was alive before the telegram had been delivered to her. It was deemed best to inform Undertakers Hess & Markert of the mistake before telling the mother and the undertakers telephoned the Star to stop publication of Salisbury's death notice in the regular edition.

Many friends and neighbors of Mrs. Salisbury called on her to extend their sympathy, Saturday, and they were pleased beyond measure when the denial of death came.

MRS. KRAMER DIES AT UPPER SANDUSKY

Death Comes Suddenly Saturday Night.

Mrs. Frederick Kramer, aged thirty-one years, a sister-in-law of Charles W. Kramer, of this city, died as a result of internal hemorrhage at her home at Upper Sandusky, Saturday night. She was stricken about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and lived only a few hours. Her death was unexpected.

The deceased is survived by her husband. She was the daughter of the late David Hale, of Upper Sandusky.

The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Property Is Sold.

The Hanawalt property, a two-story frame building on Water street, Prospect, which was sold at sheriff's sale several months ago to Clara Hanawalt at her bid of $675, was resold at sheriff's sale, Saturday at 2 o'clock to the only bidder, Michael Waddell, for $622. Mr. Waddell is secretary of the Home Building, Savings & Loan company, which brought a suit in foreclosure against Clara Hanawalt. The first sale was set aside because the successful bidder failed to put up the money. J. Auston Reed was the auctioneer.

Plenty of Excitement.

Lieutenant Kirkwood H. Donavin, son of Colonel and Mrs. George B. Donavin, of Columbus, formerly of this city, commander of the submarine squadron on the Pacific coast, recently had the unique experience of flying in an aeroplane, riding fifty miles a hour in a racing automobile and rolling over the bed of the ocean in his submarine, all within an hour.

FLAMES MENACE CLEVELAND JAI

Prisoners Drop to Knees an Unite in Prayer.

BIG PAPER PLANT IS DESTROYED BY FIR

The Loss Is Said To Be U ward of $300,000.

The Fire Occurs Just Off the Pub Square—Explosion Wrecks Re Wall of Paper Factory and Hu Lodgers in Adjoining Hotels fr Their Beds—Bowling Green Ha Disastrous Fire.

Cleveland, O., March 11.—It is e mated that the total loss sustai in the fire which destroyed the st of the Union Paper and Twine c pany will be fully $250,000. The per company suffered the heav loss. An explosion that occurred s after the fire started gave the fir greater headway. No lives w lost, though for more than th hours firemen searched the r for a night watchman. It then d oped that he was at home.

The explosion, supposed to h been caused by back draught b out the rear of the four-story bu ing and blew occupants of beds on the floor in Hawley's hotel, Ki hotel and the Brotherhood Lods House adjoining.

Prisoners in the county jail, se what they thought their immin peril, began praying. The fire c advised the police to be ready transfer the prisoners, and e available police conveyance taken to the scene. Danger to jail, however, did not threaten and the transfer was not made. scene of the fire was just off the lic square, in the heart of the ci

The building of the paper com was destroyed with all its cont

Cut Glass Plant Destroyed.

Bowling Green, O., March Fire, presumably originating in cupola of the main building fro spark from the power house, des ed the cut glass factory of the P & Brooks company, whose offices in Chicago. The loss is about $1 on the building and $15,000 on st fixtures and machinery. Seventy sons are thrown out of employm by the fire.

DOCTOR CHEATS DEATH BY HIS HEROIC WO

Akron Lad in Canal Waters Twelve Minutes.

Boy's Heart Stops, Pulse G Face Turns Black, Jaws Set Tongue Falls into Throat V Physician Resuscitates Him.

Akron, O., March 11.—Alth believed dead, Frank McCort, twelve, son of G. E. McCort, taken from the bottom of the and was brought back to life no serious complications set in lad will be able soon to tell h feels to be drowned.

The case is remarkable and t talk of the medical fraternity was fully twelve minutes afte body went to the bottom befo was discovered. The heart had ped beating. There was no p the face was black, the jaws set the tongue had dropped back i throat. It was necessary to out the teeth before the jaws be opened.

After half an hour's work a of life was discovered and wit a doctor worked until death cheated.

CLEVELAND COUPLE IS FOUND D

The Police Are Investigating Mysterious Deaths.

Cleveland, March 11.—Foll day are investigating the myste death of Andrew and Mary Bul who were found dead in their at No. 736, Dudley avenue this ing. Mr. and Mrs. Buholzar wer to have been in ill health an police believe they ended lives.

After an investigation, the co decided that the woman had her husband and then cut he throat. She had been ill for a and evidently temporarily insa

WINDY CITY PAIR IS ASPHYXIA

Young Couple Found Clasp Each Other's Arms.

Chicago, March 11.—Adolph link, twenty-one years old, Frances Soucek, eighteen, a st rapher, were found asphyxiate day, lying clasped in each o arms in a room in the home o Mary Spal. Mrs. Spal is Ger sister.

It is believed the couple died suicide pact. The gas jets co ing with the gas fixtures had broken off at the ceiling.

A son was born, Sunday mor Mr. and Mrs. Arais Rhodes, of den stre

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W. J. BRYAN BOOSTS THE INITIATIVE TODAY

He Holds It More Important Than the Referendum.

BRYAN ADDRESSES OHIO CONVENTION

Courts, Corporations, Labor, Education, Primaries and Taxation Afford Subjects for Eloquent Nebraskan—Warns Delegates on Certain Matters.

Columbus O., March 12.—Before an audience that more than filled the hall of the house of representatives, William J. Bryan, Democracy's great orator, this morning offered advice to the delegates to the Ohio constitution convention. Problems now before the convention afforded themes for the noted Nebraskan's address. Throughout he commanded close attention and on divers occasions drew hearty applause from his auditors. Mr. Bryan assured the convention he was sensible of the great honor it had conferred upon him in inviting him to address it. He declared the delegates had been intrusted with a work of great importance, the preparation of a constitution, which, he said could be appropriately termed "The People's Law." Mr. Bryan proceeded

The preparation of the constitution of a great state is a serious undertaking, and those who are engaged in it bear a grave responsibility. The written constitution has become an American institution and its hold upon the people is not likely to be shaken. Its claim to confidence is jeopardized, however, when one generation attempts to fetter the freedom of succeeding generations by provisions that prevent a majority of them amending their constitution.

The state constitutions bear witness to a growing confidence in the people they are much more easily amended, as a rule, than the federal constitution, and the later state constitutions are more easily amended than the earlier ones.

Initiative and Referendum.

The latest step in advance is embodied in what is known as the initiative For some years past the initiative and referendum—they are usually linked together, but are not dependent upon each other—have found increasing favor among those who are seeking to make the government responsive to the people's will. Of the two the initiative is by far the more important. While the referendum enables the people to veto a public measure before it becomes a law, the initiative not only enables the people to reveal any law which is objectionable to them, but, what is more vital to their welfare, permits them to enact directly any law which they desire, without recourse to the legislature Through the initiative they can secure a vote of the people upon it The initiative is the most effective means yet proposed for giving the people absolute control over their government With the initiative in a constitution a constitution's defects, either of omission or commission, become comparatively harmless, for the people are in a position to add any provision which they deem necessary and to strike out any part of the constitution which they dislike.

The initiative and referendum do not overthrow representative government—they have not come to destroy but to fulfill The purpose of representative government is to represent, and that purpose fails when representatives misrepresent their constituents Experience has shown that the defects of our government are not in the people themselves, but in those who, acting as representatives of the people, embezzle power and turn to their own advantage the authority given them for the advancement of the public welfare.

The initiative and referendum do not decrease the importance of legislative bodies, nor do they withdraw authority from those who are elected to represent the people, on the contrary when the people have the initiative and the referendum with which to protect themselves, they can safely confer a larger authority upon their representatives. When the constitution embodies the initiative and referendum the representative is not compelled to vote for any measure which he feels it his conscientious duty to oppose, but he is constrained to examine the measure carefully because his action in opposing the measure can be nullified by the people through the initiative. And so, the representative is not compelled to vote against any measure which his conscience bids him support, but he is coerced into a serious consideration of the merits of the measure by the fact that the people, through the referendum, may veto the measure if they do not like it.

The fact that the people can act through the initiative and referendum makes it less likely that they will need to employ the remedy—there will not be so many bad laws to complain of when the people reserve the right to veto, and it will be easier to secure the enactment of good laws when the people are not absolutely dependent upon legislators for the enactment of such measures as they may desire

Direct legislation exerts an indirect, as well as a direct, influence, and when the system is fully established and the people thoroughly understand it, it is not likely to be employed often because those elected to represent the people will be more in sympathy with their constituents.

As to Percentage Required.

Some difference of opinion exists among the friends of the initiative and referendum as to the percentage that ought to be required for the petitions which start the machinery through which the people act.

The Oregon law has usually been made the basis of the fight for these reforms in the various states and I am unqualifiedly in favor of a low percentage as against the high one. Eight per cent for the initiative on ordinary measures and 12 per cent on constitutional amendments is not unreasonably low. Neither is 5 per cent too low for a referendum vote. I am sure experience will show that these remedies will not be resorted to without substantial provocation, and there is no reason why those who are public spirited enough to assume the labor of bringing questions before the voters should be taxed with unnecessary labor.

California has gone a step further and reduced the percentage below the Oregon limit, where the legislature is first given an opportunity to act. This is a step in advance and I am pleased to learn that it commends itself to your judgment.

The fact that the initiative is merely the means of bringing the subject before the voters and that a majority of those voting must speak affirmatively before the proposed measure can have any effect is sufficient to prevent the submission of frivolous questions of propositions which have not a substantial support.

Favors Plurality Vote.

One point should be carefully guarded. The opponents of the initiative and referendum are usually insistent in their demand that a proposition submitted to the people must receive not merely a majority of the votes cast on the proposition, but a majority of the votes cast at the election This is an unreasonable requirement. Legislators are elected by a plurality vote, not by a majority, and there is no reason why more than a plurality should be required for the enactment of a law by the direct vote of the people or for the adoption of a constitutional amendment.

The vote cast upon the proposition ought to be the test; to require a majority of the votes cast at the election is to give the negative the benefit of all the votes cast at the election but not cast either for or against the proposition. Why should those who propose a reform be subjected to this disadvantage? A reform that secures a majority of the votes cast on the subject certainly has the presumption of right upon its side. The most that can be said of those who do not vote is that they are indifferent or ignorant, and therefore ought not to be counted either way.

The Recall.

The attacks which were formerly made upon the initiative and referendum have been directed more recently against what is known as the recall. But it will be found upon examination that the recall is an evolution rather than a revolution. The right to terminate an official term before its legal expiration has always been recognized. The only difference between the recall as now proposed, and impeachment as it has been employed, is that in impeachment the trial is before a body of officials while the recall places the decision in the hands of the people. It is simply a question, therefore, whether public servants shall be tryable only before public servants or by the sovereign voters, who are the masters. It is undeniably true that the present method of impeachment does not meet the requirements of today. Even the president of the United States, in a recent speech condemning recall, admitted that the process of removal by impeachment must be improved upon.

A distinction should be drawn between the principle involved in the recall and the details of the measure applying the principle. There is room for a wide difference of opinion in the matter of detail, and I am not inclined to be tenacious as to any particular detail, provided the principle is clearly recognized and fully applied. In acting upon definite propositions the people are less liable to be mistaken than in acting upon persons. They are also less likely to be swayed by prejudice or stirred by emotion. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to require a larger percentage of the voters to a petition for a recall than in the case of the initiative or referendum. I submit, too, that it may be wise to separate the question of the recall from the candidacy of any other person. A nearer approach to justice may be found in having the question of recall settled by itself and the selection of a new official determined subsequently.

Some have suggested that to prevent the recall of an official on purely partisan grounds, the petition ought to contain the names of enough of those who voted for him to indicate the withdrawal of confidence—the petitioners' action at the first election being revealed by his oath where it cannot be otherwise ascertained This suggestion is worthy of consideration, and to require it would enforce no hardship upon the petitioners. A still further limitation has been proposed, namely, that the petition should be left with some official where it could be signed by those wishing to sign it, instead of being circulated by those who would solicit signers. This would not prevent the use of the recall in an emergency, but if such a provision were inserted in the law the percentage should be made lower than in the case of a circulated petition.

Would Include Judges.

In discussing the recall I have assumed that it would apply without discrimination against all officials, including the judiciary. The argument that a judge should be exempt from the operation of the recall, even when it is applied to other officials, has no sound foundation. A judge is as much a public servant as anyone else If a judge is wrongfully removed after the people have been given an opportunity to investigate the charges made against him and after passion and excitement have had time to die—if under these conditions the people still do injustice to a judge, society can better afford to risk such occasional injustice than to remove the judge beyond the reach of the people. If a judge is unjustly removed, the people will make amends for it when they discover their error.

It is not necessary to reply to the argument that the recall will make cowards of judges; the judge who would be swerved by fear of a recall would not be fit for the place anyhow. Possibly the recall might serve as a sifting process with which to eliminate those unworthy to wear the ermine With the recall, official terms may with safety be made longer.

And speaking of the length of terms, the tendency is toward making an executive ineligible to re-election. His duties are so responsible and his influence so extended that he should be free to devote his best energies to public affairs, and no one can devote his best energies to the public if his vision is clouded by political aspirations or his judgment perverted by personal considerations. The state needs a quickened conscience and an unbiased judgment in its executive, and ineligibility to re-election largely contributes toward both. A governor is apt to misuse the patronage at his disposal if his heart is bent upon another term.

Elections and Primaries.

The constitution, which you are preparing, will designate the means by which the electors will exercise their sovereign power at the polls. It may be taken for granted that you will employ what is known as the Australian ballot, which insures secrecy. While we admire the courage displayed by those who openly announce a position and accept whatever responsibility may come with the announcement, we cannot be blind to the fact that, under present industrial conditions, an open ballot jeopardizes the occupation of the employe when the employer is unprincipled enough to attempt to force his political views upon those who work for him. The secret ballot is the only means that we now have of safeguarding voters who are industrially dependent upon others.

In this connection I may add that the reasons for secrecy do not extend to persons acting in a representative capacity. On the contrary, secrecy is intolerable in a representative His constituents have a right to know what he does, and, therefore, most modern constitutions require a roll call on the measures passing a legislative body. This rule may well be extended to party caucuses There is no good reason why the same applied to legislatures should not apply to the caucus. It is even more necessary, because the desire to preserve the appearance of party harmony may prevent a roll call in a party caucus, unless the roll call is compulsory. Publicity is both a prevention and a purifier; the constituent cannot have too much light thrown upon the conduct of his representatives

And while on the subject of publicity, I suggest that newspapers should be required to make public the names of their owners and the names of creditors also, where the indebtedness is large enough to control the paper's policy

The election board should be bipartisan, beginning with the judges who preside over the polling place and following up to the highest canvassing board of the state, where the returns are inspected and the result finally declared Both sides should be represented, in no other way can an honest count be secured. And a bipartisan board, to deserve the name, must be composed of members selected by the parties which they represent Where the dominant party selects the representatives of the minority party, as well as its own representatives, the minority representatives do not, as a rule, reflect the wishes or protect the rights of the minority party.

I beg to commend to you two federal laws recently enacted, one prohibiting contributions from corporations and the other compelling publicity, before the election, of the names of individual contributors and limiting the amount that candidates can expend in their own behalf—and there is no reason why a limit should not be placed upon the total amount that can be expended by others on behalf of a candidate.

The primary is only second in importance to the election itself Legislation should be authorized which will guarantee to the voters the right to control the selection of the candidates who are to enjoy the distinction of representing the party, and provision should also be made for nomination by petition of those who desire to run independent of the party organization. The primary law should make provision for an expression of the voters on questions as well as upon candidates, and laws should be authorized dealing criminally with candidates who pledge themselves to specific measures and then, by official act, repudiate those pledges after the election Platforms should either be made binding or they should be prohibited.

You now have a statute embodying what is known as "the Oregon plan," which enables the voters to pledge legislators to vote for the popular choice for United States senator. While it seems certain that congress will soon submit a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of senators, still as a matter of precaution this safeguard should not be surrendered until a constitutional amendment is secured.

Taxation.

Taxation is one of the prominent subjects with which those entrusted with government have to deal. Other questions come and go, but the question of taxation remains. When we find and employ a perfect method of taxation, we shall have gone a long way toward perfection in government; until then, we must approximate as nearly as we may to justice.

Adam Smith lays down a principle for the guidance of those who frame tax laws, and no better rule has been proposed, namely: that citizens should contribute to the support of their government in proportion to the benefits which they receive under the protection of their government. This is the ideal, which the wise and just are struggling to embody in law. It may be taken for granted that you will seek subjects of taxation and employ such methods of assessment and collection as to give no just cause for complaint, partiality or favoritism in apportionment, assessment or collection. The income tax is likely to be employed by the federal government as a means of raising revenue, but that is no reason why it should not be employed in the state. It is not double taxation to include a tax upon incomes by both state and federal government. We must contribute to both governments, and it is not material upon what particular kind of property the tax is levied, provided it is so laid as to impose upon each citizen his proper share of taxes.

Franchises are proper subjects of taxation. Corporations likewise are being more and more considered subjects of taxation, and the mere right to incorporate is a valuable gift to those who take advantage of it. The corporation relieves the stockholder of a part of the liability attending the man who does business as an individual or as a member of a partnership. This limitation of liability is an advantage worth paying for.

I think you might properly leave some latitude to cities and counties in the matter of taxation. If they are allowed to experiment with different methods, the public as well as the communities will have the benefit of the experiment, and only by experiment can the merits of systems be determined. Provision should be made for equalizing the basis of assessment so that taxes for the larger communities can be equitably distributed, regardless of dissimilarity of local systems.

Corporations.

All public service corporations should be under the control of officers, boards or commissions empowered to prevent watering of stocks and the issuing of fictitious capitalization. All franchises should be for a definite period, and that not a long one. A perpetual franchise is abhorrent to every sense of justice. No human being can look ahead a hundred years and estimate the value of a public franchise—not to speak of one thousand years or longer The maximum limit of such franchises should not be more than 25 years, and the charter should reserve regulation and control by the government, and should also reserve the right of public purchase at the physical valuation

In regulating mercantile and industrial corporations you will have little trouble except with the large ones. It is only when a corporation begins to enjoy a monopoly that it becomes a menace. You should, therefore, prescribe such constitutional limitations as will insure competition.

There is no middle ground between competition and government ownership. A monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. The gist of monopoly is in the percentage of control, not in the size of the corporation. A corporation with a capital stock of $10,000,000 may control one business absolutely, while in another business a corporation of $100,000,000 may not be able to suspend the law of competition At some point between 5 per cent and 95 per cent the control becomes effective in the restriction of trade. This point should be ascertained as nearly as human wisdom can ascertain it, and should be the limit of growth permitted.

Your constitution should authorize legislation compelling banks to insure their depositors against possible loss. Bank regulation raises a presumption of safety and in return for this the banks should be required to adopt some system of guaranty which would give depositors absolute security.

Education.

In a republic, where government rests upon the will of the people, popular intelligence is essential to good government The tendency of the times is to bring education closer to the people. If, in any section of the state or community, there are parents who really need the money which their children could earn during the period when the child should be in school, the community can well afford to temporarily supply such parental need rather than have the burden of the family support thrown upon the children to the injury of society in general, as well as to the impairment of the child's abilities.

While you provide for free education, so that there will be a school door open to every child, you, I doubt not, will find it consistent with your own views, as well as advantageous to the state, not to discourage the private schools and colleges where religious instruction can be entwined with intellectual training.

Courts.

In providing for courts I venture to suggest that you give careful consideration to the manner of selection. Different plans have been addopted in different states. Our federal judges are appointed for life. I am of opinion that popular election is more in accordance with our institutions and the system toward which we shall approach as confidence in the stability of popular government increases. The distrust of the people, manifested in the disposition of some to deprive them of the right to select the judiciary, is unfounded. Unless the sense of justice inherent in the people can be trusted in such matters, we may well fear for popular government; but that sense of justice can be relied upon.

The jurisdiction of the various courts is a matter entirely in your hands, and in conferring sufficient authority to insure the enforcement of law and the preservation of order, you should be careful that even the judiciary shall not encroach upon the rights of litigants.

What is known as "government by injunction"— a system under which the judge combines in himself the duty of legislator, prosecutor and judge—is obnoxious to our institutions and to the idea of justice that prevails among us. While the court must have power to enforce respect and to fine for contempt committed in his presence, he should not be permitted to deprive the accused of a trial by jury when the alleged contempt is committed beyond the precincts of the courtroom, and when the guilt must be established by witnesses, as in ordinary criminal prosecutions. In such cases the right of trial by jury should not be denied.

And, I may add, in these days when all intelligent men read the newspapers, knowledge of the details of a case, gained from a newspaper, should not excuse one from jury service if he is a man of good character and fair-minded.

Some advocate a constitutional provision limiting the power of the court to declare a law unconstitutional to cases in which all the judges concur in the opinion. I am persuaded that lawmakers are entitled to this presumption.

Labor.

In dealing with matters affecting labor you can hardly avoid the conclusion that the government has erred on the side of tardiness in responding to the demands made by the wage-earners for the amelioration of the conditions under which they work.

The fellow-servant law, for instance, has far outgrown the conditions that originally justified it, if any conditions could justify it

There ought to be no delay in safeguarding the right of an employe to compensation for injury due to the negligence of another employe over whose movements he has no control. The constitution should also leave the amount of recovery, in case of death or injury, to be determined by the circumstances of the case. It is a one-sided law that puts a maximum price upon a human life and then leaves the minimum to be reduced to nothing.

The constitution should authorize employers' liability and employes' compensation laws, and make the authority so specific that such laws can not be declared unconstitutional.

In the matter of hours the legislature should be authorized to prescribe what shall be regarded as a working day and the conditions under which longer hours may be compelled. The employe of a great corporation is no less a servant unto the employer in the matter of hours, and it is for his protection that maximum hours are fixed, as usury laws are fixed for the protection of the borrower. Society can not tolerate a condition under which the husband and father is denied the strength which home life imparts, nor can the home be robbed with impunity of his presence and influence.

Citizenship, too, has claims that can not be ignored If the laboring man is to be a voter, he must be allowed time to prepare himself for the discharge of the responsible duties that come with citizenship The state needs both his judgment and his conscience, and it can hardly expect either if he is driven from his bed to his work, and from his work back to his bed again, with no time for study, for reflection and for conference with his fellows

You will be sustained by your constituents if you authorize legislation which will make it impossible for women to be employed under conditions hurtful to health or that menace their social and moral welfare You will be sustained also if you authorize legislation which will protect children from labor in factory or mine during the period when they ought to be in school, and from all kinds of employment that will stunt their development.

Is Recovering.

Harry Creasap, who was badly injured last Friday evening in the Marion Steam Shovel shops, is recovering nicely. In a small fire in the sawmill Creasap jumped from the top of the shed a distance of about twenty feet and sustained painful injuries.

New Spring Goods at Lowest Prices

Lace Curtains, ...39c, 50c, 75c & 98c
Oak Curtain Poles, ...5c, 8c, 10c each
White Curtain Poles..10c each
Dark Green Window Shades, ...10c, 23c, 25c
45, 48, 54-inch Dark Green Shades at 89c, 98c, $1.22 pr
Blue, white-lined Dish Pans, ...39c, 45c, 52c, 59c
Blue, white-lined Tea Kettles .....58c, 68c, 74c each
Blue, white-lined Coffee Pots.....30c, 35c, 39c, 44c
All White Enamel Combinetts $1.22

Just 25 complete Gas Lights, burner, mantle and globe, for only .....21c each

B. J. SNOW
113 S. Main St.

WILL EXPEDITE COURT PROCEDURE

An Akron Judge Introduces an Assignment Settlement.

Akron, O., March 12.—Judge R. M Wanamaker in common pleas court here took the attorneys by surprise when he introduced what he calls a settlement assignment. The object of the assignment is to dispose of some cases without the formality of a trial, thus saving the county and contestants much expense. His method is to call both sides before the court without witnesses and see what each will concede in the way of a settlement In this manner many cases will be soon finished and the court dockets relieved.

Has Cure For Divorce Evil.

Cleveland, O March 12.—Judge Babcock of Cleveland is so thoroughly disgusted with the trivial excuses presented at divorce trials in his court that he expressed the belief that many men and women who come before him seeking legal separation should be spanked the same as willful children.

Burns Fatal to Child.

London, O., March 12.—Six-year-old Eveline Sands, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sands, residing on a farm near Lily Chapel, died in convulsions as a result of severe burns. The child was playing in the kitchen and ran into another member of the family carrying a pan of boiling grease, which was upset upon her.

Ends Life In Deserted House.

Lisbon, O., March 12. — Harvey Lodge, 50, was found dead in the attic of a farm building near Leetonia, a suicide Papers on the corpse show he killed himself Nov. 28. He was wealthy and prominently connected. His body had been gnawed by rats.

Dies From Phosphorus Poisoning.

Ashland, O., March 12.—John Werner of this city died as he was boarding a steamer at New York for his old home in Germany. Death was due to "phossy jaw," contracted while employed at a local match factory.

Christmas island, in the Pacific ocean, is so named because Captain Cook landed there on Christmas day, 1777.

The thing you expect generally comes in an unexpected shape.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE PRICE PASSES AWAY

Death Comes While Jurist Is at Indiana Health Resort.

BODY WILL BE TAKEN TO LIMA

Judge Price Is Born in Carroll County and Spends Early Life on Farm, Later Studying Law and Being Elected to Supreme Bench of Ohio.

Martinsville, Ind., March 12.—Death came suddenly to Associate Justice James L. Price of the Ohio supreme court, who has been at a local health resort for several weeks. The body will be shipped to Lima, O., for burial.

Prominent Ohio Jurist.

Columbus, O., March 12.—By the death at Martinsville, Ind., of Judge James L. Price of Lima associate justice of the Ohio supreme court, the court is now composed of three Republicans and two Democrats, and as Judge Price's successor, who will be appointed by Governor Harmon, probably will be a Democrat, the highest tribunal will be equally divided politically.

Judge Price was elected to the supreme bench in November, 1901, and took his seat the following February. He was re-elected. His present term would have expired in 1915. He served as chief justice in 1909, and previous to that had been chief justice of the second subdivision.

Prior to his election as supreme judge he had been elected to the circuit bench of the Third judicial circuit in 1894.

Judge Price was born near New Hagerstown, Carroll county. His early life was spent on a farm and he received a rural school education. Later he received an academic education and taught school while studying law. He was admitted to the bar at Cadiz and began a practice at Carrollton. He served one term as prosecuting attorney for Carroll county and moved to Van Wert in 1865, later serving three terms as county prosecutor there. Mr. Price had been a resident of Lima since 1883.

THE LATE JUSTICE JAMES L. PRICE.

STATE Y. M. C. A. TO TALK OF EFFICIENCY

Convention To Be Held in Springfield Next Friday.

Springfield, O., March 12.—The biennial state convention of the Young Men's Christian association of Ohio will be held at Springfield, opening Friday of this week.

Among the prominent speakers will be Bishop William F. McDowell and F. H Burt of Chicago; Judge Henry of Cleveland, F W Pearsall, Charles R. Townson and Dr. George J. Fisher of New York, Dr. N. H. Chaney of Youngstown, President Emory W. Hunt of Denison university and S. P. Fenn of Cleveland. The theme of the convention will be "Inspiration and Efficiency."

The convention dinner Friday evening at the Commercial club will be addressed by Hon. James R Garfield on "Rural Efficiency;" Lyman L. Pierce of Pittsburg, on "Association Efficiency;" Thomas Elder of Dayton will speak on "Ohio Efficiency;" "Individual Efficiency" will be presented by Clarence J. Hicks of the International Harvester company, Chicago.

Four hundred delegates, representing the 91 branches of the city, college, county, industrial and railway associations, are expected The convention will close on Sunday night.

The report of the state committee will show nine new association buildings begun and six old ones remodeled. One county organization effected for the farmer and village boys, two others in process Camp Budd, the training and recreation center on the Olentangy, put on a working basis for outings and conference for boy leaders of the state.

It boosts a young man wonderfully in the estimation of a girl if his front name is the same as that of the hero in a romantic novel or play.—Chicago News.

A good woman's conscience is a religion in itself

STARTS SNAKE FARM.

Great Barrington Mass., March 12—"Doc" Cecil Miles, New Haven station agent in Great Barrington, bought a farm of 12 acres in the western part of town where he is to raise rattlesnakes. Miles says there is a fortune in rattlesnake skins and oil, which is worth $5 a pint.

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following unclaimed mail remains uncalled for at the local postoffice.

Men—Andrew Buffalo, H. B. Byers, T. L. Bradford, Kid Carl, care of Dandy Dixie company; Otis Detwiler, B T Ettinger, David G. Fetters, Otto Fite, H. M Foster, Arnie Greenman, Reed Hughes, C. L King, W. H. Kelman, L. E. Lenon, John Leedy, Wm. McEllery, Arthur Mills, I J. Oakleaf, J. F. Perry, A. W. Rocker, Leroy R. Stroup, Story Bails, Henry Johnson.

Women—Mrs. Viola Arnold, Lelia Atkinson, Imo Buckingham, Princess Burris, Mrs Nella Black, Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. J. Davis, Grace Fox, Florence Hare, Mrs. Earl Lewis, Mrs. Anna Maize, Stella Miller, Lena Mayer, Georgia Parker, care Mrs. Mollie Campbell Mrs. Emma Sheppard, Mrs Martha Silliman, Jennie Sims, Lefa Stone, Nora Williams, Vivian Walters.

Firms—Ray Manufacturing company.

Foreign—Giuseppe Taidla, Sebastiana Lupica Tondo.

Notice—When calling say that mail was advertised.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

Crystals of sodium nitrate have been made in Paris so pure and perfectly formed that they can be used in optical instruments.

Better one small cheer than a big howl

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BODIES LITTER PEKING STREETS

Headsman's Sword Takes the Place of Guillotine.

LUST FOR BLOOD IS PREDOMINANT

Mutineers and Brigands Slay Recklessly.

Thousands of Prisoners, Liberated from Jails Through Clemency of Yuan, Join in Rabble—Foreign Embassies Fear Yuan's Troops Can Not Handle Situation—Death to *Republicans*, Is Cry of Mobs.

Peking, March 12.—Scenes of unapproached bloodthirsty brutality since the French revolution are daily being enacted in the native city. The *headsman's sword* has taken the place of the guillotine, but the lust for human blood rules predominant. In the past twenty-four hours more than 100 Chinese were killed either publicly or in private by detached bands of mutineers and brigands

The first serious anti-republican outbreak since the abdication of the royal family has followed the inauguration of President Yuan Shi Kai. Thousands of prisoners, liberated from jails through the clemency of Yuan, joined the rabble today

Foreign Troops There.

As the foreign embassies entertain grave fears that Yuan's native troop will be unable to handle the situation, foreign troops are being kept in the legation quarter and foreign compounds. The legation quarter is now an armed camp, with soldiers on duty night and day and with artillery mounted upon the walls which surround the district.

Republican flags were torn down and trampled under foot today and in one demonstration, a frenzied mob surged through the crooked streets of the native city waving the dragon flag and crying "Death to the Republicans." No effort is being made to maintain order in the native quarters and violence is allowed full sway.

Scores of headless bodies litter the streets News that additional English, Japanese and United States troops are coming here to guard foreign lives has increased the hostile feeling of the masses

People Are Fleeing.

Hong Kong, March 12.—With the Chinese city of Canton virtually in control of brigand hordes under the notorious Chieftain Luk, thousands of Chinese and foreigners are fleeing daily and all the warships in the Canton harbor are lying under full steam with their decks cleared for action

Five thousand persons have fled from Canton in the past twenty-four hours The situation has reached the climax of its seriousness by the enlistment of nearly all the 8,000 mutinous soldiers under the flag of Chief Luk of the outlaws.

Appeals from there today stated that, unless foreign troops intervened, the city might be entirely looted and then burned.

Names Tang Shao Yi.

Peking, March 12.—President Yuan Shi Kai today made his first official appointment He named his righthand man, Tang Shao Yi, to be premier.

SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE TREE SURGEON

Doctor of Crippled Trees Is Much in Demand.

WORK BEING DONE IN NEW ENGLAND

Tree Surgery Is but an Advanced Development of Aboriculture. How Diseased Trees Are Treated and Their Lives Lengthened by New Process.

The traveling tree surgeon, as this deft operator on crippled and diseased trees is aptly called, is becoming an institution in this country. In New England the important work of doctoring decaying and decrepit trees and giving them years of further life and usefulness has been going on for several years, but it is not confined to the traveling expert, who is a recent comer into the general field Many towns and cities in New England support a tree surgeon as an official and appropriate money annually to meet the cost of his skill in treating old and failing trees

Tree surgery is but an advanced development of arboriculture. Both fruit and shade trees are valued now as never before, and it is fast becoming generally known that by skillful methods of tree surgery it is possible to give new lease of life to trees which apparently have reached their limit of existence The process of treating trees that need the surgeon's aid include several branches, among them the filling of cavities with cement, trimming, chaining, packing, scraping, spraying and fertilizing

The traveling tree surgeon is usually a graduate of some forestry school, and begins his work by canvassing a town and interesting individual tree owners and municipal authorities in the importance of preserving their shade and other trees Familiarity and long association with the trees have blunted appreciation of the fact that they are getting old, and many years are necessary to grow new ones. Rarely does the tree surgeon fail to convince his hearers that the old trees may be made to live for at least a part of the time the new ones are coming on to take their places. This specialist usually charges five-dollars a day for his services, or he will contract to do the work required at so much a tree. An object lesson in the beneficial transformation the tree surgeon has effected in trees which he has treated is offered in the village of Goshen, New York, which community is 200 years old. On many of its magnificent elms and maples, old as the village itself, age and neglect had set the seal of approaching death. Now they show new and astonishing vigor and promise of many years of life, and yet the tree surgeon's treatment began only three years ago

The process of renewing the usefulness of a tree is most interesting After a mass of decay has been removed from the interior of a rotting trunk there remains a shell of living sapwood and bark Into this cavity a steel brace is inserted and bolted in place. This supplies that stability to the stem which was impaired by the decay of the supporting heartwood. Then what are known as the watersheds are cut, to prevent moisture remaining in contact with the wood These consist of deep grooves cut about an inch inside of the edges of the cavity and down to the ground. Then the cavity is filled in with cement, reinforced by wiring stretched from nails in the wood The cement being pressed tightly into the watersheds forms channels down which the water flows to be led out at the base of the tree

The cement is built out into the original outlines of the trees. The bark, which has been cut back for an inch or so to prevent its being bruised while the work is in progress, eventually covers the filled in wound, thus giving to the tree its normal appearance.

In the case of exceptionally large cavities the opening is covered by strips of zinc Cement is forced down into every crevice and allowed to set, after which the zinc is removed and a coat of fine finishing cement put on and painted the color of the tree's bark By this method the tree surgeon is enabled to build out trees where sometimes half of the wood may have been destroyed by lightning or from some other cause It is remarkable how quickly such wounds will heal when thus protected from further decay

Besides the benefit gained from the traveling tree surgeon's work his advent has been of great importance in arousing a feeling of civic pride in rural communities where the care of and attention to their trees have never been given a thought In places where unscientific efforts to improve the appearance of the trees have been made the mistakes are corrected and the manner of avoiding such evils in the future pointed out.—New York Sun

THE BEE DISEASES THROUGHOUT OHIO

Bee Keepers Will Be Given Assistance by Department.

Ohio formerly had 50,000 bee keepers, but the number has decreased rapidly in recent years The principal cause for this decrease has been the lack of modern methods of keeping bees, and the presence of communicable brood diseases A survey by apiary inspectors shows American foul brood to be prevalent throughout the state This disease affects the larvae, preventing development, thereby weakening the colony, which eventually perishes

Both American and European foul brood diseases are curable The division of apiary inspection will examine samples of brood comb submitted, give directions for treating affected colonies, make inspections of apiaries and advise on all phases of bee keeping We desire to get in touch with Ohio bee keepers and the bee situation in all parts of the state. Address N E Shaw chief inspector, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio

Big Meeting Planned.

A big meeting of the Northwestern Music Supervisors' association will be held in Lima, March 22 Earl C Starbuck, supervisor of music in the local schools is one of the vice presidents of the association and he is aiming to have a large number from here attend the evening session, when an excellent program is to be rendered. Several of the leading music supervisors of the state will read papers and lead discussions during the day.

125 AUTOMOBILES GO UP IN TWO FIRES

Kansas City, Mo., March 12.—More than 100 autos were destroyed here early today when fire razed one garage, partly ruined another and damaged the Ormond hotel. The loss is estimated at $350,000.

Twenty-Five More Lost.

Pittsburg, March 12.—Twenty-five automobiles belonging to down-town business and professional men were destroyed in a fire at the Manchester garage at Chartiers and Fayette streets this morning.

THE SAN JOSE BURNS AT PIER

Spectacular Fire Is Seen in New York.

FLAMES LEAP HIGH INTO AIR

Cargo of Kerosene Goes Up in the Fire.

Steamship Is Burned and Later Sunk in the East River—Loss Is $225,000—Canton, Ohio, Has a Disastrous Fire, Six Concerns Being Burned Out—Congressman Whitacre Is Heavy Loser.

New York, March 13.—In one of the most spectacular river fires seen here in a decade, the steamship, San Jose, was burned at her pier at the foot of Malden Lane today with a loss of $225,000 A cargo of kerosene and gasoline, which fed the flames, caused a mountain of fire which rose high in the air and cast a pall of smoke seen for miles.

Later, the hull was sunk in the *East river As she was being towed* out from pier, No. 15, a collision with a car ferry carrying a New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad train, was narrowly averted, causing a panic among the passengers on the train.

The San Jose was owned by the United Fruit company. The fire broke out while stevedores were loading her and spread so swiftly that Captain Rasmussen and his crew of twenty men were forced to make a hurried escape on a raft

The ship was being loaded with 10,000 cases of kerosene and 4,000 cases of gasoline for shipment to a West Indian port The fire was caused by the breaking of a hoist which allowed sixty-seven cases of oil to fall The cases burned and the oil spread, coming in contact with a flare torch

A Fire at Canton.

Canton, O., March 13.—The Clarke block, a four-story structure in the heart of the business district, suffered a damage of $50,000 from fire of unknown origin today The heaviest loser was the Canton Home Furnishing company, occupying the upper floors, and sustaining a loss of $20,000.

The building is owned by Congressman J J. Whitacre, and was occupied by six concerns.

EDGINGTON IS NOT GIVEN HIS LIBERTY

Must Remain in Jail at Least Sixty Days.

Jesse Edgington, who was committed to jail in default of paying a judgment of $300 to Miss Clara Schertzer, who caused his arrest on a paternity charge, was denied his liberty by Homer E. Johnson, commissioner of insolvents, at a hearing held in the probate court-room, Tuesday afternoon.

Edgington appealed to Commissioner Johnson, claiming that he was penniless and without friends to pay the judgment against him, and likely would be in jail for years before he could procure financial assistance.

After a thorough investigation of Edgington's case, the commissioner found that, under the prisoners insolvency law, he would not be entitled to consideration until after he had been incarcerated sixty days Edgington has been in jail forty-seven days His case was continued until Monday, March 25.

TUBERCULOSIS IS CAUSE OF DEATH

Mrs. Millie Thomas Dies at Her Home at Prospect.

Prospect, O., March 13 [Special] Mrs Millie Thomas, aged fifty-one years, wife of Samuel O. Thomas, died of tuberculosis at her home here this morning at 6 o'clock. She had been ill, but had been confined to her bed a comparatively short time Aside from her husband, she leaves one daughter, Mrs Maude Hatcher, of Cleveland, two brothers, John Powell, of Oklahoma, and Henderson Powell of Prospect, and a sister, Mrs Benjamin Fell, of Florida

The funeral services will be held from the M E church at Prospect, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Burial will be made in the Prospect cemetery.

VOLCANO FEARED IN CANAL ZONE

Smoke and Steam Come from Newly-Turned Earth.

Colon, Panama, March 13.—A rumor that excavation in the Culebra cut may be uncovering a slumbering volcano, current for several weeks threatens to interfere with canal operations The fear had its origin in the fact that clouds of steam and blue smoke rushed from newly-turned ground In many of the fissures the temperature was so high that the hand could not be held in them

Every drill hole in the affected area is tested with a thermometer before dynamite is put in, the purpose being to prevent a premature explosion Wood and other substances dropped into the cracks are charred quickly.

TRAIN ROBBERS SHOT TO DEATH

When They Attempt To Hold Up Texas Train.

A NERVY MESSENGER ENDS BANDITS' LIVES

Passengers Take Up Collection for Hero.

Southern Pacific Train, No. 9, Is Stopped by Two Masked Men Believed To Be Part of Gang of Outlaws—They Meet Death When They Try To Loot Express Car. The Details.

Sanderson, Tex., March 13.—Two robbers attempting to loot the express car of Southern Pacific train, No. 9, westbound at 2 o'clock this morning, were killed by Express Messenger John Trousdale and the money of the express company saved. Trousdale hit the first robber on the head with a mallet as the robber crawled into the car, and scattered his brains over the car floor As the second one came up, the messenger, with the gun dropped by the dead robber, shot the top of his head off.

The two men climbed aboard the engine at Dryden, Texas, and forced Engineer Grosh to uncouple the express and baggage car and run ahead. Arriving at Baster's curve, the robber attempted to enter the express car, after stopping the train, and were both killed.

Messenger Rewarded.

They were brought to Sanderson and their bodies turned over to the officials here. The passengers on the train took up a large collection and presented it to the messenger.

A notebook found on the person of one of the dead robbers gave names and addresses of a number of men in Kansas and Oklahoma and officials in those states have been wired to make arrests. The two men were heavily armed and carried nitroglycerine for blowing safes. They are believed to be part of an organized gang

Two Are Killed.

El Paso, Tex., March 13.—Two of the bandits who held up Southern Pacific train, No. 9, were shot and killed in a battle with a posse near Sanderson, Texas The posse was sent out as soon as news of the robbery, which occurred at 2 15 a. m., was received in Sanderson. The posse was heavily armed. The robbers fought desperately

OVERRULES THE PACKERS' PLEA

Beef Barons Lose Out by the Court's Decision.

BLOW KEENLY FELT BY WEALTHY PACKERS

They Had Little Dreamed of Such a Decree.

Judge Says That It Is Absurd That the Defendants Did Not Know of Steps Taken in Furtherance of the Plan for Organizing Big Trust Concern—The Court's Ruling in the Matter.

Chicago, March 12.—Judge George A Carpente today overruled the motion of the packers on trial for criminal violations of the Sherman anti-trust law asking that the jury be instructed to find them not guilty. The case will now go on and the packers will begin their defense.

Today's ruling was the last in a series of victories for the government since the indictmen s charging the packers with criminal combination were returned in September, 1910

A further blow was dealt to the packers, when Judge Carpenter held that the handwriting of J Odgen Armour previously ruled out, should now be admitted. The blow administered to the defendant packers was more sweeping than they had dreamed In handing down his decision, Judge Carpenter pointed to aspects of the case in which the defense had begun to feel secure His ruling was in itself, besides being a finding of law, a discussion of fact

Question of Fact.

The judge pointed out in his opinion

"It is absurd that the defendants did not know of the steps taken in furtherance of the trust plan

"It is equally absurd that these defendants did not know of the steps taken in the administration of their own business

"The things that were done could not have been the mistakes of officious employes."

The burden of proof, the judge said, was with the government, but it had met the legal requirements of the case and it was now a question of fact for the jury to decide.

TWO KILLED IN INDIANA WRECK

Ten Others Seriously Injured in Accident.

BIG FOUR TRAIN HITS A FREIGHT

Wreck Occurs Near the Greencastle Station.

The First Section of Twentieth Century Limited on New York Central Is Wrecked Near Poughkeepsie and Number of Persons Are Hurt. Nurses and Doctors Rushed to the Scene of Accident.

Greencastle, Ind., March 13.—Two persons are dead and ten severely injured today as a result of a collision between Big Four train, No 20, the St. Louis-New York twenty-four hour train, and a freight standing in the yards, 200 yards from the station.

The List of Dead.

J. C. Milam, Indianapolis, engineer of freight train.

William E. Jones, Neosha, Kansas, structural ironworker.

List of Injured.

W. L. Davis, Neosha, Kansas, skull crushed, arms and legs broken

Elmer A Donaldson, Indianapolis, engineer passenger train, legs and arms broken, internal injuries.

Dana L. Hannan, Indianapolis, legs and arms broken, internal injuries

J. L Bear, St. Louis, cut and bruised

Henry A. Gerhard, Indianapolis, cut about head.

Isaac Born, Lafayette, Indiana, bruised about arms and body.

Fred Grosse, St. Louis, cook, back hurt.

D. R. Van Cott, New York, barber, head crushed

D C. Robinson, St. Louis, hurt about head.

Claude Neltzer, St. Louis, bruised about body, arms sprained.

Runs at High Speed.

The passenger was running at a rate of forty miles an hour when the crash occurred The line is double-tracked, but the westbound freight had rolled onto the eastbound track where the trains met head-on Officials are unable to account for the train being on the eastbound track

Limited Is Wrecked.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y March 13.—The first section of the Twentieth Century Limited on the New York Central bound from Chicago to New York, was wrecked at Hyde Park, six miles north of Poughkeepsie today and four cars were derailed. At least fifteen persons were hurt, according to early reports from the scene, some of them pehaps seriously. None was killed outright

The New York Central attributed the accident to a broken rail Early reports had it that four cars had plunged into the Hudson river, the tracks of the New York Central running close to the river at the point where the accident occurred. The train was approaching Poughkeepsie at the rate of sixty miles an hour when the accident occurred

Flyer Is Late.

The flyer was late and was running at top speed to make up her lost time. Suddenly, the four rear coaches were flung from the rail, turning over with a roar of crashing glass and a shattering of steel and timbers The passengers were flung from their seats with terrific force The accident occurred at 9 o'clock, whereas the train was scheduled to reach New York eighty miles away at 9:30

Nurses and physicians were called to the scene from Poughkeepsie, while a wrecking crew was hastily run to Hyde Park to clear the tracks

The injured passengers were taken on board the second section of the train, which proceeded to New York.

List of Injured.

A. H Wetternorff, No. 163, Lloyd street, Milwaukee, ribs and left hip broken

Mrs. A B White, New York, compound fracture of right arm

P M Sweeney, Brooklyn, head cut.

Dr F C Warmshuis, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

William Thorm, New York

Carl Reddington, No 4225 north Lincoln street, Chicago, both hands cut off

Amanda Gustavson, No 5152, north Ashland avenue, Chicago, left arm broken

Mrs C F Formes, New York

Mrs B Rainchu, Brooklyn, right arm broken

W Louise Bogg, No 3755, Prairie avenue, Chicago, cut by glass

Miss Alice Micker, No 2113, Auburn avenue, Auburn, New York, ribs fractured

Miss Mary MacWicken, Cincinnati

William Olan, J F Conger and J. H. Bruce, porters on the train.

Dense Fog Prevails.

The train which was wrecked consisted of a combination smoking and buffet car and six Pullman sleepers A dense fog prevailed around Poughkeepsie at the time of the accident.

The New York Central sent a special train from Poughkeepsie to the scene with physicians and nurses. The police officials, who went with the train, telephoned back from the wreck to have ambulances sent to convey the wounded to Vassar hospital upon their arrival here.

The accident was found to be due to a break in the water scoop, a contrivance designed to enable fast passenger trains to take up water without stopping. Among the passengers on the train was Harold F McCormack, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller

This was the third serious wreck on the New York Central in ten days Last week the second section of the same train, which is one of the finest in the world, was wrecked near Cleveland.

There were fifty-six passengers on the train. Some were still in their berths and crawled through the broken windows of the derailed cars in their night clothes Uninjured women passengers acted as nurses and helped care for the injured until the special arrived from Poughkeepsie.

The third car in the river caught fire, but the blaze was soon extinguished.

The force of the collision hurled a heavy steel rail 1,000 feet upon the ice in the Hudson. The train dragged along 1,500 feet before it could be brought to a stop, tearing up the rails for that distance. The second section was only ten minutes behind the first, but the engineer was apprised of danger by block signals and slowed down A physician was among the passengers Although hurt, he attended to the wounded until relief came.

J B Bernett, George H. Ingalls and H. J. Gary, all officials of the New York Central, were on the train.

Wrecked in Missouri.

St. Louis, March 13.—A number of persons, mostly members of the train crew, were injured today when Iron Mountain train, No. 7, was derailed near De. Soto, Missouri. The train was southbound. It is a fast mail train carrying besides the mail cars only a baggage and sleeping cars.

1,000 TURKS AND ARABS FALL IN BENGHAZI FIGHT

Most Destructive Combat of the Campaign.

Four Hundred Soldiers Are Slain in Bayonet Charges and the Others Are Killed by Bullets—The Battle Lasts Five Hours.

Rome, March 13.—One thousand Turks and Arabs were killed in yesterday's battle at Benghazi, according to late dispatches today which show it was the most destructive combat of the campaign. Four hundred were killed in bayonet charges and the rest by bullets. The dead constituted half of the enemy's force. Two thousand rifles were picked up by the Italians after the battle, which lasted five hours.

Drive Italians Back.

Constantinople, March 13.—The Turkish war department today announced the receipt of dispatches from Edhem Pasha stating that the Turks after eleven hours of hard fighting drove the Italians from their positions at Tobruk to their ships with losses of 2 000 killed and wounded The Turkish losses were also heavy.

THE LODGES.

Another large crowd attended the informal dance given, Monday evening, in the Masonic temple by the social committee of Lydia Chapter, No 83, Order of Eastern Star. About 200 were present, and the dance, which was the fourth of a series being given by the committee this winter, was one of the most enjoyable of the season. McNeal's five-piece orchestra furnished music throughout the evening

A novel feature was introduced during an intermission in the dance program, when Mr. Arthur Craven put on a ventriloquist entertainment. Later refreshments were served in the banquet hall

Another dance is being planned for early in April

The committee responsible for the success of the affair, Monday evening, was composed of Mr. and Mrs. William J Fies, Mrs Ella Williams, Miss Rosetta Knapp, Mr. Charles H. Conley, D E. J. Brockett and Charles W Mason.

The initiatory degree was conferred on one candidate at a regular meeting of Kosciusko Lodge, No 58, I O O F., Monday night. The meeting was well attended

The contest between the East End and West End teams for new members is growing in interest and great enthusiasm is being aroused The East Enders are now in the lead

Following the transaction of routine business at a regular meeting of Sosnowski Rebekah lodge, Tuesday night, a farewell social was held for Mrs George Smeltzer and Mrs. William E. Coler, both very active members who are to leave Marion to make their future homes elsewhere Mrs Smeltzer will reside in Erie Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Coler will live in Plymouth. As tokens of the esteem in which they are held by the lodge, both were presented handsome souvenir spoons by Mrs. William Bonham, who made pleasing presentation speeches. Mrs Smeltzer, a member of the degree staff, was given a handsome brooch by the members of the degree staff

The evening was passed in the enjoyment of various social diversions.

Serves 200th Sentence.

Morristown, N J. March 13.—William Cook, sixty-two years old, is serving his 200th jail sentence here for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

WOMAN LEADS GERMAN MO

Terror Reigns in Westpha Coal Fields.

DISORDER SPREAD TO OTHER PLA

Nearly 300,000 Men Now in Germany.

Important Move Is Made To About Settlement of British Strike When Asquith and M Representatives Get Togeth Adjust the Difficulties—Be May Have Strike Also.

Berlin, March 13.—A reig terror prevails throughout Westphalian coal fields and troops and mounted police c scene were strongly reinforce day. The disorder spread to districts hitherto unaffected fighting is reported from Gu Essen, Hamboron, Oberhausen Recklinghausen. One of the riots was at the German colliery. A striking feature violence is the part which are playing in it. Some of the are actually led by women, battle with soldiers and these amazons show reckless in rushing upon the soldier some instances their frenzy a ed to fanaticism.

There were large additions ranks of the strikers today was estimated that nearly 3 men are now idle all over Ge

A long-drawn struggle is ed, as the coal mine owners h formed the union that they c grant a wage increase at thi They declare they will close their mines before they will to the men's demands. The have informed the governme their decision. The operator to have the advantage as th acting in concert, while prevails between the Socialis non-Socialist branches of union.

The reichstag and Prussia have joined hands and will strong measures to keep d at a minimum and bring a settlement. So dangerous strike situation becoming in parts of Westphalia that a and cavalry may be sent. The office has been informed tha property has been destroyed number of police and soldie ly wounded. Scores of strike been hurt.

An Important Move.

London, March 12.—The m portant move in the negotiat settle the British coal stri taken today when the ex committee of the Federated of Miners unanimously ado resolution in favor of joint ence throughout the coal fi the United Kingdom for the of settling upon satisfactory This proposal had originall made by Premier Asquith an ceptance is expected to expe settlement and also to give satisfaction to both miners a owners, because of the differ fluences exerted by different tions in various fields.

At this time, however, the resolved that the men should back to work until a minimu had been agreed to by both The conference of miners' re tatives, government officials erators which broke off ye after a general discussion of uation was resumed today at t eign office at 11:30 o'cloc Premier Asquith presiding.

In addition to Premier A Sir George Askwith of the ment board of trade, was p

England is getting impat the slowness of the proceedi it is said that King George is ing pressure to bear upon Asquith to force a settlemen

Threatened Strike.

Brussels, March 13.—Prepa taken by the home office to dicate that the government b lieves a national coal strike t out Belgium can not be averte risons in the coal basins strengethened. There are 50,000 miners who belong federation, who would be affe a strike. They are demandin er pay.

The Belgian union is a closely with that of France general strike in one country probably precipitate a symp walkout in the other.

One Miner Killed.

Berlin, March 13.—One min killed and several injured pitched battle between the and coal strikers in the distr Herne today The police att to disperse the mob and we with a volley of stones and They replied by firing the volvers into the crowd

To Defray Expenses.

Christiania, Norway, March King Haakon VII Tuesday ann his intention through the cellor to contribute personally national fund which will be to defray the expenses of Amundsen's South pole expe About $10,000 is needed

A woman may be known company she isn't at home to

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HE PYTHIAN SISTERS TRANSACT BUSINESS

s Rue Lodge Gives Candidates the Degree.

YORK FOLLOWED BY SEASON OF DANCING

obert S. Miller, of Dresden, Will Manage a Lumber Business at La Rue—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Simpson Return to Oregon—Some La Rue News Notes.

LaRue, O., March 15.—[Special.]—The Pythian Sisters met in regur session, Monday evening, and sposed of the regular business. wo candidates were initiated. ice refreshments were served and ancing was enjoyed.

Robert S. Miller, of Dresden, as taken the management of the lauser Lumber company of this lace. Mr. Miller and family will eside here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Simpson and aughter have returned to their ome in Oregon, after a pleasant sit with the former's uncle and nt, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Simpson.

Mrs. Julia A. Davis, a former resent of this village, visited at the J. Thomasson home, Wednesday.

Miss Burdetta Thomasson is in olumbus, visiting relatives.

Ralph Horton and Oridle Parish, Essex, were LaRue visitors, hursday.

W. J. Hoagland, of north of own, came home Friday, after a ew days' visit with relatives in larion.

Mrs. Charles Harris and children, f Marion, are visiting her parents, Ir. and Mrs. S. S. Simpson, this eek.

The Woman's Home Missionary ociety met at the home of Mrs. yron Kilbourne, Wednesday afteroon, March 6. The subject diseussed was "Problem of Race," the eynote was, "Ye Are All One in hrist Jesus." Mrs. H. M. Virden onducted the devotional exercises. Mrs Katy Landgrabe gave a readng on "Heaven Home." "Just Folks, A Story of Fifth Avenue," by Mrs. C. Tannyhill, was the next umber A leaflet by Mrs. Grace Prettyman, and "Story of Pah-Ah-Neet," by Mrs. John Whitman. A aper by Mrs. E. H. Lingo on What To Do With Our Race Probem," closed the program.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leonard have eturned home after spending the inter months in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are both glad to be at ome again although their trip hrough Florida was pleasant.

I. S Guthery and Milton Morral ere Marion business visitors, Saturday.

Benjamin Thomasson has returned to his duties at Chicago Junction, after a few days' visit with his parents.

Miss Ruth Entrekin, of Columbus, has been engaged by Mrs. M. C. Clements as a trimmer in her millinery store, which will be opened to the public in a few days. Miss May Stahl will assist.

Mrs. Aultman Raub and children, of south of town, returned home, Saturday, after a few days' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Waples, of Marion.

Clara Lee, who has been making her home with the J. H. Raub family, south of town, went to Oakdale, Friday, where she expects to make her future home.

Mrs J. K. Peters, of Marion, who has been visiting a few days in this village, returned home Saturday evening.

Mrs. Hart Johnson was a Marion caller, Monday.

George Long was a business caller in Marion, Monday.

Frank Ford returned home, Monday, from Meeker, where he has been employed for the past few months

Charles Metz and family spent Sunday in Meeker, at the Allison Clements home.

Mrs. Wilmet Clarke, of Marion, visited from Saturday until Tuesday with her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Metz.

Miss Hattie Shuster and brother, Milford, were in Marion, Saturday.

Mrs Anna Smith, of Decatur, Indiana, has been visiting relatives in and about La Rue for several days.

George Dilsaver was a business caller in Marion, Saturday.

Miss Sarah Phelan went to Marion, Saturday, where she will remain for a few days.

Mrs. Earnest Russell, of Agosta, spent Friday and Saturday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Prettyman.

Mrs. Joseph Boggs was a Marion shopper Saturday.

Misses Mildred Rodgers and Mildred Markwith spent Saturday in Marion.

Mrs George Muth and children, Theodore and Paul, of Mansfield, have been spending this week at the home of her mother, Mrs. Jacob Culp.

J W Armstrong was a Marion caller, Saturday.

Willis Clark and Edward Roberts spent Saturday in Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. George Manley and daughter, Januita, spent from Friday until Sunday at the home of their son, Lloyd Manley, of near Essex.

Mrs Charles Metz shopped in Marion, Monday.

Charles Gillispie, of Marion, visited his parents over Sunday.

Mrs B A. Walters, of Marion, is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise, of Front street, who have ben quite ill for some time.

Mrs. John Carr and daughter, Gladys, of Marion, spent the latter part of last week with relatives here.

Jay Thomasson who has been quite ill is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris, and children, of Marion, returned home Monday, after a few days visit with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Simpson.

Mrs. I. S. Guthery was in Marion, Monday.

Mrs. C. M. Tannyhill and daughter, Cathaline, returned home Monday, after a few days' visit with Marion relatives.

Mrs. Miles Longshore, of Marion, was called here Monday by the sudden illness of her niece, Mrs. Henry Burbaugh.

Mrs. Tom Corey, of DeCliff, spent Tuesday with her daughter, Mrs. William Landglobe.

Mrs. J. H. Guthery and daughters Mildred and Esther, were in Marion Monday.

Hazel Markwith returned to Delaware, Monday, where she will resume her studies.

David Price suffered severe injuries, Tuesday, by falling on the icy pavement.

Mrs. John Landgrabe and sister, Mrs. Osborn Trumbo, and little son, spent Tuesday in Marion.

Miss Bess Mills entertained the banner class at her home, Friday evening. The house was beautifully decorated. The attendance was very good. After roll call, a short business session was held. Progressive games and contests were the features of the evening. The remainder of the time was passed socially and refreshments were served. The next meeting will be held, April 1, with Miss Anabel Myers.

The Bridge club met at the home of Miss May Stahl, Tuesday evening.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF JOHN SCHWADERER

Interment Is Made in the Cemetery at Agosta.

Agosta, O., March 15.—[Special.]—The funeral services of the late John Schwaderer were held at the M. E. church, Monday. Interment was made in the Agosta cemetery. Among those present from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Christian Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wolfinger, Mr. and Mrs. William Imbody, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Ward and Mrs. Charles King, of Marion.

Mrs. Lewis Strawer was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berger, of Marion, from Wednesday till Sunday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Miller spent from Friday till Monday with her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Williams, of Green Camp.

Miss Lenore Dean returned to her home in Indianapolis, Monday, after spending a few days at the W. F. Dutton home.

Mrs. Leota Miller, of Richwood, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grim.

De Ver Tonguet was a business visitor in Marion, Monday.

Cloyce Stout was the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunter, of Marion, from Friday till Sunday.

Mrs. W. G. Dutton was calling on relatives and friends in Essex from Friday till Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Riffle, of Anderson, Indiana, are spending this week with Mr. ad Mrs. H. W. Tobias.

G. W. Lehman was a Marion caller Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Tilton left for Bellefontaine, Sunday, where they will make their future home.

Ralph Godfrey was a Marseilles visitor, Sunday.

REFORMED CHURCH CLASS GATHERING

Miss Ethel Hoke Is Hostess to Company.

Waldo, O., March 15.—[Special.]—Miss Ethel Hoke entertained the I. A. H. class of the Reformed church at her home east of town, Wednesday evening. After an election of officers, the remainder of the time was spent with music. Refreshments were served. Those of the class present were Misses Zelda Moyer, Clara Huffman, Daisy Huffman, Cora Moyer, Edith Cook, Grace Stoner, Florence Stoner, Dena Denman and Nellie Stoner. The guests of the class were Miss Grace Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Oswald and son, Charles, Mrs. Peter Moyer, Mrs. Daniel Moyer and Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Hoke.

Mr. and Mrs W. K. Kenney and Mr. and Mrs. William Kenney and daughter, of Marion, were in attendance at the funeral of Charles Groll, Saturday.

Charles Gillet and son of Wood county, Albert Gillet, of near Ashley; Mrs. Callie Hipple, of Marion, and Elton Furgerson, of Prospect, were out-of-town relatives attending the funeral of A. A. Gillet, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Groll were Marion visitors. Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Davis entertained the Ladies' Aid society of the Reformed church at her home, Wednesday afternoon.

William Bensley was a Marion visitor, Saturday.

Mrs. Clarence Conklin visited at Marion, Saturday.

John Grigsbey spent Saturday at Marion.

Miss Edith Byrd and Harry Byrd, of Portland, Indiana, were guests at the William Stark home the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Oborn were at Columbus part of last week attending an automobile show.

Miss Magadaline Stark, of Prospect, was a guest this week of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Stark, this week.

Dr. E. J. Marsh was a Columbus visitor, Friday.

C. E. Morris attended an automobile show in Columbus, Saturday.

Miss Flora Cook went to Marion, Sunday, to remain some time.

Mrs. Ino McClasky, of Marion, was the guest, Sunday, of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor.

Miss Lydia Homeseeker, of near Cardington, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Mogul and other friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner and daughter, and Frank Snyder, of Marion, and a nephew of Mr Waggoner of Pennslyvania, were guests of Mrs. Frank Snyder, Sunday.

Mrs. Andrew Ingle, of Marion, was the guest, Sunday, of Mr. and Mrs. M. Houseworth.

Miss Marie Graham visited at Delaware, Friday and Saturday.

Roscoe Casteel, who was so seriously hurt last week, is recovering rapidly from his injuries, and hopes to be able soon to return home from Columbus.

Frank Groll, of Waldo, and William Kenney, of Marion, have gone to Rochester, New York, where they expect to spend about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Michels entertained informally at their home, Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gompf, Mr. and Mrs. John High, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Vanatta, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Howison, Mr. and Mrs. D W. Benedict, Misses Ruth Watson, Dessa Marie and Lucile Benedict, Verna May Gompf and Mr. Roscoe Gompf.

THE THIMBLE CLUB ENJOYS AFTERNOON

Mrs. S. T. Doyle Entertains the Members Wednesday.

Caledonia, O., March 15.—[Special.]—Mrs. S. T. Doyle entertained the Thimble club at her home on north Main street, Wednesday afternoon. A season of embroidery work was enjoyed by the ladies, after which lunch was served. The guests, aside from club members were Mrs. Charles Rinker, Mrs. Jay Ulsh and Mrs. M. V. Neal, of this place; Mrs. Luther Ness, of Galion, and Miss Mabel Francis, of Monroeville.

Sidney Ludwig returned, Thursday, from Seattle, Washington, where he spent the past five months.

The Rev. George L. McNutt filled the last number on the lecture course with his talk on "The Dinner-Pail Man." The lecture was heartily appreciated.

The Women's Home Workers of the Universalist church met with Mrs. William Koch, northwest of town, Thursday afternoon The following officers were elected tor the coming year: Mrs Lovina Irwin, president; Mrs. Hannah Marggraf, vice president; Mrs Myrtle Seckel, secretary and Mrs Orra Koch, treasurer.

Miss Bessie Lowery, of New Winchester, was the guest of Miss Alma Keiter, several days last week.

Bruce Coulter departed, Saturday, for a few week's visit with relatives at Altoona, Pennsylvania.

The Caledonia Dramatic club will present a four-act drama, "The Noble Outcast," at the opera-house, Friday night, March 22.

Mr. and Mrs. S A Underwood returned, Sunday morning from Dalton, Montana, where they spent the past year on their ranch

Mrs. Charles Seckel is spending a few days of this week with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hostetter, in Marion.

Mrs. Z. W. Hipsher entertained a small party of friends at their home north of town, last Sunday, in honor of her husband's seventy-third birthday. An elaborate dinner was served at the noon hour The guests were O. L. Hipsher and sons, Miles and Forest; Lawrence V Hipsher, Mr. and Mrs. John Lyon and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wilson. Mr. John Lyon celebrated his fiftieth birthday the same day.

The Universalist ladies gave a social and bazaar at the town hall, Saturday night, which netted them a neat sum of money. A program was rendered during the early hours. The Mises Naomi Pittman and Mildred Koch rendered piano solos, Edward Hipsher, of Marion, and the Misses Elma Fields and Eva Ault gave the "Gypsy's Warning," Rev. Mrs. Lottie D. Crosley, of Kenton, and Miss Lillian Eppler gave delightful readings. Lunch was served after the program. About twenty members of the Universalist church at Marion, were in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kelly entertained the latter's brother, Samuel French, of Iowa, Saturday.

Mrs M V. Waite and infant son returned home, Monday, after an extended visit with the former's parents in Fulton.

Mrs. M. V. Waite and infant son, returned home, Monday, after an extended visit with the former's parents in Fulton.

Mrs E. J. Ireland was tendered a surprise, last Thursday evening, by a number of her neighbors. A very enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. and Mrs. Ireland will leave in a few weeks for Galion, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Luther Ness and infant, of Galion, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. King, this week.

Mrs. Marq Hellinger, of Johnsville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. E. Kelly.

Mrs. C. R. Harrison and Mrs H. N. Geddis spent Thursday with their sister, Mrs. Edmond Malloy, at Marion.

SOME MARTEL NOTES OF PAST FEW DAYS

Few Visitors at the Village During the Past Week.

Martel, O., March 14.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spurlock and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Jones were entertained, Sunday, by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pierce and family at Galion.

Miss Lena Neff was the guest of relatives in Bucyrus, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Willian Whitemire was a Marion visitor, last week.

The Ohio State grange people held a meeting at the schoolhouse, Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a grange here.

J. A. Laipply, an implement dealer has purchased a lot of Mrs. Elizabeth Reece upon which he will build a business block in the near future.

Mrs. George Shamrock was a Galion vsitor, Sunday.

Mrs. A. F Garver and son, Chester, were Polk visitors, Sunday.

Mrs. Maud Crissinger was a Marion visitor, last week.

Mrs. James Amich and son, Paul, visited friends in Galion, Sunday.

Vann Watts, who has been ill at his home for the past few months, is much improved.

Charles Deyson and family moved last week from the John Shumaker farm north of town to the Bradford Kill farm.

A. F. Garver made a business trip to Wadsworth, Sunday.

Lee Kohler who has been working in Galion was the guest of his mother, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Baker were the guests of Mrs. Fred Black and family, of Climax, Sunday.

DR. WILEY WILL BECOME EDITOR

He Quits Government Service After Twenty-Nine Years.

New York, March 14. Printers Ink announces in today's issue the resignation of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley as chief of the United States bureau of chemistry. Dr. Wiley will become contributing editor of Good Housekeeping. He has been in the bureau of chemistry for 29 years. "His only reason for changing his base of operations," says Printers' Ink, "is to secure greater independence and freedom of action."

LA FOLLETTE ATTACKS COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Senator Explains About Roosevelt's Aid of Corporations.

Madison, Wis., March 14.—In the current issue of La Follette's Magazine, the Wisconsin senator states the platform on which he is making his canvass for the presidency. It includes the initiative, referendum and recall and direct nomination. Accompanying the platform is a statement attacking Roosevelt, the statement says:

"When Roosevelt became president, the total amount of the stock and bond issues of all combinations and trusts, including the railways then in combination, was only $3,784,000,000; when he turned the country over to Taft, whom he had selected as his successor, the total capitalization of the trusts and combinations amounted to the enormous sum of $31,672,000,000, more than seventy per cent. of which was water. Prices were put up on transportation and on the products of the mines and factories to pay interest and dividends on this fraudulent capitalization."

ROOSEVELT MEN PUT TO FLIGHT

Taft Men Win Victory in the Sunflower State.

Topeka, Kan., March 14.— The friends of President Taft won a decisive victory over Governor Stubbs and the Roosevelt followers in Kansas. Today the Taft victory will be made complete when the Republican state committee repudiates the provisional primary plan advocatd by Governor Stubbs and the Roosevelt faction and calls state convention under the terms of the national committee. A poll of the state committee shows 54 for Taft and 40 for Roosevelt

New Table Linens in a noteworthy March Sale

75c yard, very best grade $1.00 all linen, satin bleached Scotch Damask $1.25 extra heavy, all pure linen German Damasks at.... $1.00

The Uhler-Phillips Co

EASTER, April 7; only about 3 wks

Gossard Corsets $3.50 Other special new models $5 to $8

The magnificent new 1912 models in GOSSARD (lace front) Corsets for all figures are now in stock—at $8.00, $6.50, $5.00 and extra special at..... $3.50

Everything that's New & Beautiful for Spring is now to Be found at its best in our Vast & Complete new Stocks

The Best March Sale of Embroideries in this Store's History

Our important "March Sales of Exquisite New Embroideries" offer at once the vastest stocks and selections and the best values for the money—that have ever been known in a Marion store. Right now the opportunities to save, are best of all.

A Peerless Dress Goods and Silk Store

HERE'S the one Dress Goods Store in Marion—which supplies with it immense, well-selected stocks—"every possible want of everybody." The magnificent and wonderfully complete new 1912 Spring lines are rapidly adding still more to its already remarkable fame. Everything that's new and fashionable in Dress Fabric, Silk or Trimming—has its fitting representation in these fresh newly-opened displays.

OUR GREAT DISPLAYS OF THE SEASON'S FAVORITE DRESS GOODS.

A limitless selection of those "ultra-fashionable" new weaves which are so scarce and hard to get now days—Whipcords and Serges of every sort; Wool Corduroys and Novelty Boucles; double-faced spring weight cloths; wide wales; rattines; white and cream serges diagonals and whipcords; black-and-white stripes, etc., without end. Special lines at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00 yard.

A VAST AND FAMOUS DISPLAY OF GORGEOUS NEW SILKS.

Just added this week to our extensive stocks—the most glorious of the newer silks for Spring and Summer. An incomparable display of glace and chameleon changeable taffetas, wide bordered foulards; novelty doulse side band and fringed silks; foulards in hundreds of new patterns; silk poplins, etc. $50c, 75c, 85c, $1.00 to $2.50.

Altogether the most elaborate showing of magnificent new TRIMMINGS and elegant Laces ever seen in the city is now on display.

Our Great March Sale of Spring Beddings

Best Event of it's kind in Years—continues for a few Days Longer. Only new Mdse. included.

HOTEL proprietors and boarding house keepers—as well as hundreds of far-sighted, economical housewives are taking advantage of this unusual "March Sale of New Spring Beddings." Savings average very nearly 25 per cent.—a full one-fourth. Though the stocks to begin with, were extremely large—the best values will not last very many more days. So hurry!

Some of the matchless bargains, are these—

$1.00 N. Y. Mills Sheets 66c
Extra Fine $1.10 Sheets, 90c
12½c Pillow Cases at 9c
15c Pillow Cases at 11c

5000 yds. Sheetings

26c wide blea. Sheeting	20c
28c wide blea. Sheeting	22c
30c wide blea. Sheeting	24c
24c wide unblea. Sheeting	18c
26c wide unblea. Sheeting	20c
28c wide unblea. Sheeting	22c

Easter Gloves of Flawless Quality.

WHITE DOESKIN GLOVES—16-button length at $2.98 pair; 12-button length at $2.50—and short 1-clasp, doeskin gloves at..... $1.50

16-button, white and natural Chamoisette Gloves 50c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES—our famous "Parisenne" gloves in black, white and all colors—special at only..... $1.00

$1.00 Kid Gloves—black, tan and brown—69c pair.

New RUGS: Money-saving prices

The best selected showing of fine quality Rugs in Marion—is now ready on our 3rd floor. This season's lines include all the far famed reliable lines—which are worthy of representation in a good Rug stock.

AND WHAT'S MORE—OUR PRICES ALWAYS AVERAGE FAR LESS THAN WHAT ANY OTHER STORE ASKS.

EXTRA SPECIAL TAPESTRY RUGS AT $9.69 (9x12 size.)

Heavy-weight seamless, 9x12 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—in splendid new spring patterns—regularly worth $14.00—our special low price is $9.69.

6x9 new seamless Tapestry Rugs worth $7.50 at $4.95.
7.6x9 new seamless Tapestry Rugs worth $12.00 at $7.95.
8.3x10 new seamless Tapestry Rugs worth $13.00 at $8.95.

9x12 SEAMLESS BRUSSELS RUGS WORTH $16.50 AT $11.95.

These extra heavy closely woven, seamless Brussels Rugs—full 9x12 size—in handsome new patterns—worth $16.50. Our special low price is..... $11.95

Fine Brussels Rugs worth $18.00—now at only $15.00

SPLENDID NEW $20.00 SEAMLESS VELVET RUGS $13.75.

These handsome Rugs are 9x12 and seamless. An unusually fine quality and very serviceable. Beautiful patterns. Worth $20.00—our special price..... $13.75

(Rug and Curtain Store: 3d floor.)

Of interest to everyone is our Big Sale of a specially purchased line of finest new Lace Curtains at matchless price savings.

Now Ready with Thousands of exclusive new SUITS---COATS---DRESSES

OUR brand new stocks of truly distinctive and individual Garments were never before so wonderfully complete and well selected. It's altogether the best showing in the city, by far—including, as it does, the "modes of the moment" in every fashionable material.

Easter is right on our very heels, remember!

So why not be one of the forehanded persons who are wise enough to not wait until the last minute? You'll get better service in every way now than later on.

Exclusive Suits—their new features

Button trimming will be a distinguishing feature. The coats for the most part, are to be a trifle shorter—the favorite lengths 24 and 26 inches. 1-button or 2-button fastening (oftentimes far to one side) will be a smart innovation. A bit of heavy ecru or white lace—or the new elongated lapels faced with the rough white terry cloth will oftentimes add an effective finishing touch. The newest skirts show the chic one-side button trimming and cut and the simulated tunic. The collars, lapels and cuffs frequently contrast with the rest of the suit. The favored materials will be whipcords, wide wales, serges, wool corduroys and mannish suitings in navy blues, tans, light browns, grays, white, white-and-black, and fancies. Prices range from $12.50, $15.00, $16.50, $18.50 to $50.00 and up.

New COATS at $10.00, $12.50, $15 to $35.00
New DRESSES $10.00, $15.00 to $40.00

Uhler-Phillips

MACRAME COLLARS & Coat Sets at from 75c to $4.50

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